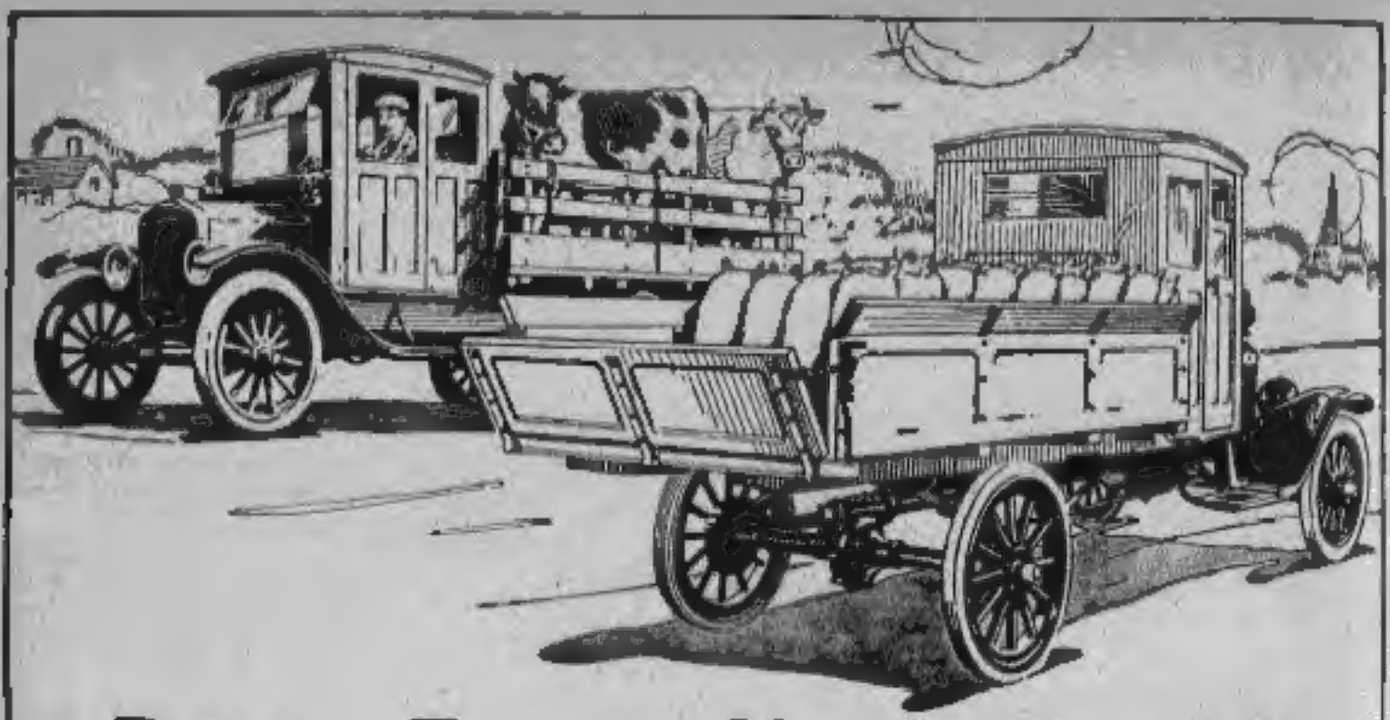
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man. *April 30, 1919* *$1.50 per Year*

IF EVE HAD ONLY BEEN LIKE HER!

Circulation over 55,000 Weekly



Does a Farmer Need a Truck?

AMERICAN farmers use more trucks than either manufacturers or merchants.

This is a positive answer to the question: Can a farmer use a Motor Truck at a profit?

The reason for this strange fact is simply this.

The farmer who lives miles from a railroad is practically shut off from the best markets. Everything he sells brings him less than the market price because he is so far away. Everything he buys costs him more because it must be hauled so far. He loses both going and coming. *Motor Trucks are wiping out those distances.*

The farmer with a Ford Truck practically lives next door to the market.

He has a choice of markets.

He becomes more independent.

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He sells his crop to the very best advantage.

Any practical farmer who turns this over carefully in his mind, must see that he has a chance to better his position by the use of a Ford Truck. Hauling is a big part of his work. It is cheaper to haul with a Ford Truck than with a team and wagon. It is quicker. It is easier work for him.

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A Ford Truck makes the same trip in two or three hours!

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Ford Trucks Complete With Body and Enclosed Cab

Ford One-Ton Trucks are now supplied, if desired, with standard truck bodies. Two types are kept in stock, ready for immediate delivery, the Stake Body and the Express Body.

Both standard bodies have the Enclosed Cab which protects the driver in every kind of weather. The windshield is the two-way double-ventilating type; keeps out the storm; keeps the cab cool in summer.

These two standard bodies are the type most widely used and are adaptable to the ordinary hauling problem. They insure the greatest utility and longest service from the Ford Truck. They enable any Ford Dealer to supply you with a *complete* truck without annoying delays.

See the Ford Dealer. See these complete Ford Trucks. Consider the matter from every angle; the cost of feeding horses against the cost of running a Ford Truck; the time you lose on the road; the money you lose by being so far from the best markets. There is only one conclusion you can come to. You will have a Ford Truck.

Ford One-Ton Truck (Chassis only) $750 f. o. b. Ford, Ont.

Freight charge to London, $13.00; Toronto, $13.00; Montreal, $22.50; St. John, $31.50; Winnipeg, $47.00; Regina, $40.50; Saskatoon, $44.00; Calgary, $47.00; Vancouver, $50.00

For other Stake or Express Body, in total cost with cab but without doors

$128.50	F. O. B. Ford
$133.00	F. O. B. London
$134.00	F. O. B. Toronto
$139.00	F. O. B. Montreal
$137.00	F. O. B. St. John

The Ford One-Ton Truck

For other Stake or Express Body, in total cost with cab but without doors

$140.00	F. O. B. Winnipeg
$143.50	F. O. B. Regina
$143.00	F. O. B. Saskatoon
$147.00	F. O. B. Calgary
$151.00	F. O. B. Vancouver

If equipped with Starter, add $4.00 to above prices. If equipped with cab, add $50.00 to above prices.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Ford, Ontario

A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The mistake or success of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal note, postal, bank, or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers — entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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Authorized by the Postmaster General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published Weekly at 280 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Man.

Vol. XII. April 30, 1919. No. 18.

SUBSCRIPTION and ADVERTISING

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire, $1.50 per year, at your Winnipeg city, which is $2.00 per year. Foreign and United States subscriptions $2.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display: 60c, 80c and 40c per agate line. Livestock Display: 90c per agate line. Classified: 7c. per word per issue.

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or an immorally worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

What the West pays in actual tariff taxation is a matter which is the subject of frequent misstatement by protectionist propagandists in the East, who declare that the West pays so small a fraction of the public revenue raised by the tariff that westerners are not entitled to be listened to in their demands for economic justice in national fiscal policy. A recent declaration to that effect in a Toronto journal is dealt with in an article in this issue of The Guide, which contains some illuminating extracts from a speech by Mr. Aikins (now Sir James Aikins, lieutenant-governor of Manitoba), analysing the customs revenue and showing unanswerably what the tariff takes out of the West. That speech was made by Mr. Aikins in his place in the house at Ottawa, on April 17, 1914, as member for Brandon. His method of analysis of the customs revenue is true today, as it was true then. Never was the falsity of a protectionist device of argument more thoroughly exposed. And in addition to what the West pays on goods actually taxed on entering the country, there is the greater amount which the tariff system puts into private pockets. Another important element in the burdening of the West by the tariff system is the fact that the farmers of this country are taxed as no other class of the Canadian people are taxed on both their necessities of life and the necessities of their industry.

Canada's delegates in Europe and the work of the western representatives in regard to the handling of Canadian grain are dealt with in an article in this issue by Norman Lambert, the secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, who returned recently from his mission to London and Paris, on which he was dispatched by the council, to study conditions on the other side of the Atlantic, and gather information in regard to the prospects and possibilities of wider markets in the old world for the products of Canadian agricultural industry. This is the first of several articles written by Mr. Lambert for The Guide.

Implement prices north and south of the international boundary line, as found by an investigator of The Regina Leader, are quoted in the Business and Finance department in this issue, and commented upon in an editorial. It is plain that the allegations set forth in one of the full-page advertisements of the self-styled Reconstruction Association, published recently in daily newspapers and weeklies all across the country, will not stand close looking into. Those allegations are simply red herrings, more or less skilfully prepared and drawn across the track by the conductors of the protectionist propaganda, with the purpose of diverting attention from the actual facts and in the hope of creating confusion.

Our young readers, and the older ones too, will miss the Don Dads from this week's issue. This is owing to no fault of the Don Dads. They are probably cutting capers as usual. The fault lies entirely with the artist who failed to pay them his weekly visit. No doubt they will be very much disappointed, but when they learn the reason there will be great rejoicing in the Wonderland of Don. Do you want to know what happened that the artist should neglect to visit the Don Dads, even for one week? Come close and we'll whisper it. He was away getting married! Now, isn't that news? Not how glad you will be to learn that he will be back from his honeymoon in a day or two, and that next week he will make his trip to Wonderland as usual. You may be sure that the Don Dads will be in such high glee that they will pull off some wonderful stunt to celebrate the occasion.

The Alberta cattle brandbook is given on page 10 of this issue. The annual meeting of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association was held at Calgary, on April 7. There were a number of important resolutions passed regarding the mange question. These are to be forwarded to the Health of Animals branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The officers for the year 1919 were elected.

A large number of farmers—and farm boys and girls—have secured improved seed for an acre plot this year. They will, naturally, want to make the best of it so as to have enough seed next year to sow several acres. On page 10, Seager Wheeler gives them the benefit of his long and successful experience in the proper management of such a plot.

The Annual Summer Fairs in the West will soon be claiming the attention of livestock men throughout Canada, and some across the line. Here follows a list of the big Western summer fairs in the A and B class circuits:—

Class A Fairs.

Calgary, Alta.	June 28 to July 5.
Edmonton, Alta.	July 7 to July 12.
Saskatoon, Sask.	July 14 to July 19.
Dauphin, Man.	July 21 to July 26.
Regina, Sask.	July 28 to Aug. 2.

Class B Fairs.

Red Deer, Alta.	July 12 to July 16.
Camrose, Alta.	July 17 to July 19.
Lloydminster, Sask.	July 21 to July 23.
N. Battleford, Sask.	July 24 to July 26.
Prince Albert, Sask.	July 29 to Aug. 1.
Yorkton, Sask.	Aug. 5 to Aug. 8.
Mount Coronet, Sask.	Aug. 5 to Aug. 7.
Weyburn, Sask.	Aug. 5 to Aug. 7.

B.C. Fairs

Vancouver	Sept. 8 to Sept. 13.
New Westminster	Sept. 29 to Oct. 4.


Feltol
Floor
Covering
ALTHOUGH moderate in price, will help make any home beautiful inside. The wide choice of patterns and colorings afforded by Feltol permits of a selection in keeping with any room.
It is sanitary as well as beautiful. It wears well and may be waxed—is as easy to keep clean as linoleum. But Feltol is much less costly—so low in price that you can afford to have it on all your floors, halls, dining room, bedrooms and kitchen.
Give Feltol a trial on the soft wood floor you have been trying to make presentable. After several months' service in that one room, Feltol will have given such complete satisfaction that you will ultimately use it throughout the house.
Feltol is not linoleum or floor oil-cloth—it is the best felt base floor covering made, superior to the best imported. At all the better stores where floor coverings are sold.
MADE IN CANADA

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 30, 1919

Save The Fifth Bushel

For every $100 of public revenue the tariff puts into the Dominion treasury for public purposes, it puts a great deal more than that into private pockets for private purposes. It enriches the special few, who are its beneficiaries; and it does so at the expense of the many, who are its victims. The only way in which legislation can put money into one man's pocket is by taking it out of another man's pocket. Legislators have never in any land, or in any age, been able to do it otherwise; there is no other way possible.

It is estimated that over and above what it raises for the public revenue, the present protective tariff increases by an average of 25 per cent. the prices of the bulk of the manufactured articles in Canada. That is, for every $1.00 which the purchaser of such articles would pay if the tariff put money only into the public treasury, without putting any into the pockets of protected manufacturers, he actually pays $1.25. In other words, the protective tariff takes out of the purchaser's pocket an average of one-fifth of the actual price he has to pay, and puts it into the pocket of the beneficiary of the tariff system of special privilege.

Or, to put it another way, out of the value of every five bushels of wheat grown by the farmer and expended by him on articles manufactured in Canada, an average of one bushel is taken from him by the operation of the protective tariff, without value being given him in return. The protective tariff cuts him of one bushel out of every five. In fighting for the abolition of protectionism, he is fighting a just fight to save the fifth bushel.

Think It Over

By the time this issue of The Guide reaches our readers, most of them will be engaged in seeding. The price which they will receive for their wheat is an unknown quantity. At the present time American wheat is soaring, and last week reached $2.80 per bushel. There are those who predict that the world market will bring a high price for Canadian wheat this fall, while others predict that it will be lower than the present year. At any rate, the seed will shortly be in the ground, and then the farmers should turn their attention to matters which will effect the price of wheat very seriously. They must not forget that part of the wheat which they will grow this fall will go to pay the tariff tax to the protected interests. If the protective tariff is reduced, the smaller will be the amount of wheat which the tariff tax will take. One bushel out of five is a toll which farmers can ill afford simply for the purpose of maintaining a protective tariff.

How can the protective tariff be brought down? This is a question which tens of thousands of farmers will be thinking about while they are putting the seed into the ground. There is only one way to do it; that is, to strengthen the farmers' organization in every possible way. Political conventions are to be held in every constituency immediately after seeding, and every farmer should be ready to take his full part. This will necessitate securing every possible member to the local association and sending a full quota of delegates to the convention when it is called. The local association is the foundation of the organized farmers' strength. The individual farmer has no influence, but he can unite with his fellow farmers in the local association, and with these locals linked together through the Central, he can help to make the organized farmers one of the most powerful influences in Canada. Every local association should lay its plans for a big membership drive just as soon as seeding is over.

In addition to the membership drive, it is necessary that every farmer be informed on the work that the organized farmers are doing. There is no better way to accomplish this purpose than to secure additional subscribers for The Grain Growers' Guide. It is the readers of The Grain Growers' Guide in the prairie provinces today who constitute the backbone and strength of the great farmers' organization. Only from The Guide can they get the full story and the complete facts of what the organized farmers are doing. If every farmer in the prairie provinces were reading The Guide every week, the organization would double in strength and membership. The Guide is making a special offer to every local association, and also to every individual subscriber who will assist in getting more subscribers in the big drive immediately after seeding. Every farmer who has the cause of democracy at heart should be prepared to lend a hand after seeding to increase the strength of the organization, get ready for the conventions and increase the number of readers to The Guide.

About Implement Prices

In the Business and Finance department of this issue of The Guide are quoted from The Regina Leader, some agricultural implement prices set forth in that newspaper as the result of an enquiry it has been making, with a view to investigating the allegations in a full-page advertisement of the Reconstruction Association, published recently in the dailies and weeklies all across Canada. That advertisement was designed to make it appear that, notwithstanding the tariff, agricultural implements were sold cheaper at Canadian points than at points in the United States situated due south of them and at like distances from the international boundary line.

As The Guide has already noted, there was a careful avoidance of straightforward, direct assertion in that advertisement. It set forth certain figures and said that they "seemed to be," or "appeared to be," the prices of "a 7-foot binder equipped with sheaf carrier and fore carriage," at Manitoba points and Grand Forks and Devils Lake, North Dakota, at points in southern Saskatchewan and Williston, North Dakota, at Battle Creek, Saskatchewan, and Havre, Montana, and at Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton and Grand Forks, Montana.

The figures presented by the Regina newspaper are from a town in United States and a town in Canada, which are not a mile apart; and which, but for the international line, would be practically one town. The figures were given over the signature of a man in the agricultural machinery business who has selling agencies in both United States and this country, and are the retail prices of the same make and size of farm machinery and implements as sold by him in the two towns divided by the international line—that is to say, under conditions which are identical, save and except for the difference made by the tariff.

As will be seen by referring to the Business and Finance department in this issue, the Canadian farmer, on a list of seven necessary and moderately priced articles, has to pay on a cash transaction basis $137.50 more than the United States farmer only a stone's throw away. For these seven articles—an 8-foot binder, a 5-foot mower, a 20 single-disc drill, a disc harrow, a cream separator, a 24 h.p. gas engine and a 14-inch gang plow—the cash price to the United States farmer totals $933; while the Canadian farmer has to pay $1,070.50. If payment is deferred until fall and is then made in one sum, the United States farmer pays $985 and the Canadian farmer $1,134. These figures refute conclusively the alleged comparisons made in the Reconstructionist full page advertisement.

A Foolish Pamphlet

Last week, The Guide dealt with a pamphlet issued by the self-styled Reconstruction Association, a donkey-engine of the Manufacturers' Association, in which "the Grain Growers' Platform" is denounced as being "Bolshevist" and full of "revolutionary demands." That pamphlet letter addresses itself in highly alarmist tones to the membership of organized labor, and to returned soldiers, and is being sent out from Toronto in sheaves. Its circulation is not confined to the two classes of Canadian citizens to whom it addresses itself. It is being circulated also by certain business concerns among its agents, salesmen and other employees, as The Guide has reason to know from certain circular letters which have come into its possession. One of these letters is given herewith as a sample:—

> Circular Letter No.
> To all Agents, Salesmen, Other Persons:
>
> For your thoughtful consideration, I enclose herewith copy of leaflet issued by the Canadian Reconstruction Association, examining various planks in the Farmers' Platform, a copy of which is also attached.
>
> We feel much educational work can be accomplished by good, strong co-operation on the part of our people. Certainly with the present disturbed conditions it is no time to figure on tariff changes.
>
> The Canadian Reconstruction Association believes that Canada must maintain a tariff adequate to maintain and develop Canadian industries and ensure employment for Canadian workers, and that rash and unwise legislation will disturb industrial stability and lower national prosperity.
>
> Yours truly,
>
> Manager.

The Guide printed last week the letter signed by A. N. Worthington, secretary of the Reconstruction Association, which is being sent out with each sheaf of the pamphlet in question, mailed from the head office of that organization—a pamphlet in which not even one plank of the Farmers' Platform is "criticised," or even referred to. Instead, the pamphlet reeks with lurid misrepresentation, including the stuff about the Grain Growers being Bolshevists, with which the Reconstruction Association foolishly hope to affright the readers of the pamphlet and make their hair stand on end.

A Wrong System

It must surely be apparent by this time that the banning of books or publications by special Order-in-Council is not a system which works out satisfactorily. The public at large cannot have up-to-date knowledge of the titles of the books or publications thus brought under the ban. That persons innocent of any intention of violating the law, into whose hands some such book or publication may fall, should be subject to the pains and penalties for wilful and deliberate violation of the law may be judged right and

proper by a Draconian application of the maxim that ignorance of the law excuses no man. But as a plain matter of common sense and fairness, this does not commend itself to the average mind. The ordinary person, as already noted, is not in a position to be able to keep track of the details of Orders-in-Council, as they are issued at Ottawa from day to day.

Take the case of J. H. Lewis, the railway mail clerk who was arrested at Saskatoon, and within a few hours sentenced to a fine of $2,000 and three years' imprisonment for having a book and a magazine, which, as it appears, he did not know to be banned. The labor men at Saskatoon took up his case, and ten days later his conviction was squashed by the court at Regina, and he was released from the penitentiary at Regina. A month later he was reinstated in the railway mail service. As Turner's Weekly, of Saskatoon, well says: —

> Have the good old principles of British justice and open dealing given place to spasmodic hysteria and proof law? The ridiculous and amazing manner in which the Lewis business was handled from start to finish deserves a disinfecting explanation.

The system of specific Orders-in-Council, it seems fair to say, is not a right and just substitute for the system of having this whole evil of books and publications which should be banned, whether on account of their immoral character or of their being seditious, brought under general regulations based on the common law. Surely such general regulations can be framed to meet all the requirements of the situation. Their application in each individual case as it arises would then rest with the judges of our courts.

A. D. and S. Disclosure

The Port Arthur Daily News Chronicle makes an editorial onslaught on The Guide and "its demagogic directors." It says that the plank in the Farmers' Platform which declares for taxation of unimproved land values is designed to injure wage earners. Taxation of unimproved land values means taxation of site values, which have increased with the growth of communities. The News Chronicle, which is owned by Davidson and Smith, contributes the following brilliant gem of thought to the discussion of this national economic problem:—

> And what are "unimproved land values" in towns and cities today. While the farmer has been growing rich because shop men and mill men and lumber men went across seas to make his calling safe, the values have been knocked out of unimproved lands very largely.

While the Davidson and Smith newspaper in Port Arthur thus sneeringly slanders the farmers of Canada, another journal, owned by Davidson and Smith, namely The Winnipeg Telegram, proclaims itself in throbbing language the only genuine friend of the farmers. The farmers are not so simple minded as to be fooled by such a pretence.

The Title Evil

Titles are a noxious growth which should never have been allowed to be planted in Canadian soil. The title evil has been up again for discussion in parliament, and a special committee of the house has been appointed to bring in a report on it. It is an evil which is poisonous to democracy. Decorations for heroic services at the front are a different matter altogether.

Canada should have no more of the title evil. True Canadian men and women want no Canadian lords or ladies, no knights or other wearers of titles that are survivals of feudalism and do not belong to this age on this side of the Atlantic. The house, at Ottawa, might well have declared itself to this effect, and with no uncertain sound, instead of passing the buck to a special committee.

Natural Resources

In a public address in Winnipeg, last week, Professor Wallace, of the University of Manitoba, who holds the position of Commissioner for northern Manitoba, pointed out that certain recent events have drawn public attention anew to the necessity of safeguarding the people's ownership of the natural resources not already squandered from the public domain by having been given over to private ownership. He mentioned specially the withdrawal of the mineral deposits in the Coppermine River district, from private exploitation and the attempts of the Schell Transport and Trading Company to obtain from the Dominion government perpetual and exclusive rights over an extensive area in northern Alberta in which there are immense possibilities of oil developments. Professor Wallace's address was to the members of the Manitoba branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

In vigorous language he upheld the principles which are enunciated in the two planks of the Farmers' Platform dealing with the natural resources of the public domain. He said:—

> A wholesale policy of alienation has led in some cases to the squandering of the resources, in others to an attitude of refusal to develop, against which the state is helpless. It is indeed open to question whether the state has a moral right to alienate at any time any source of national wealth in its capacity of trustee not for any single generation, but for all generations to come.
>
> The feeling is growing that the public domain is the property of the people and that a system which makes possible the amassing of fortune out of the public domain by some, while others go empty handed can no longer continue. The federal government has realized that the copper mine deposits should be operated for the state; it will doubtless also realize that no company, unless directly representative of the people themselves, may obtain exclusive rights over any territory which may yet disclose its riches to the seeker in overwhelming abundance. The lesson has already been learned; there will be no need to repeat it.

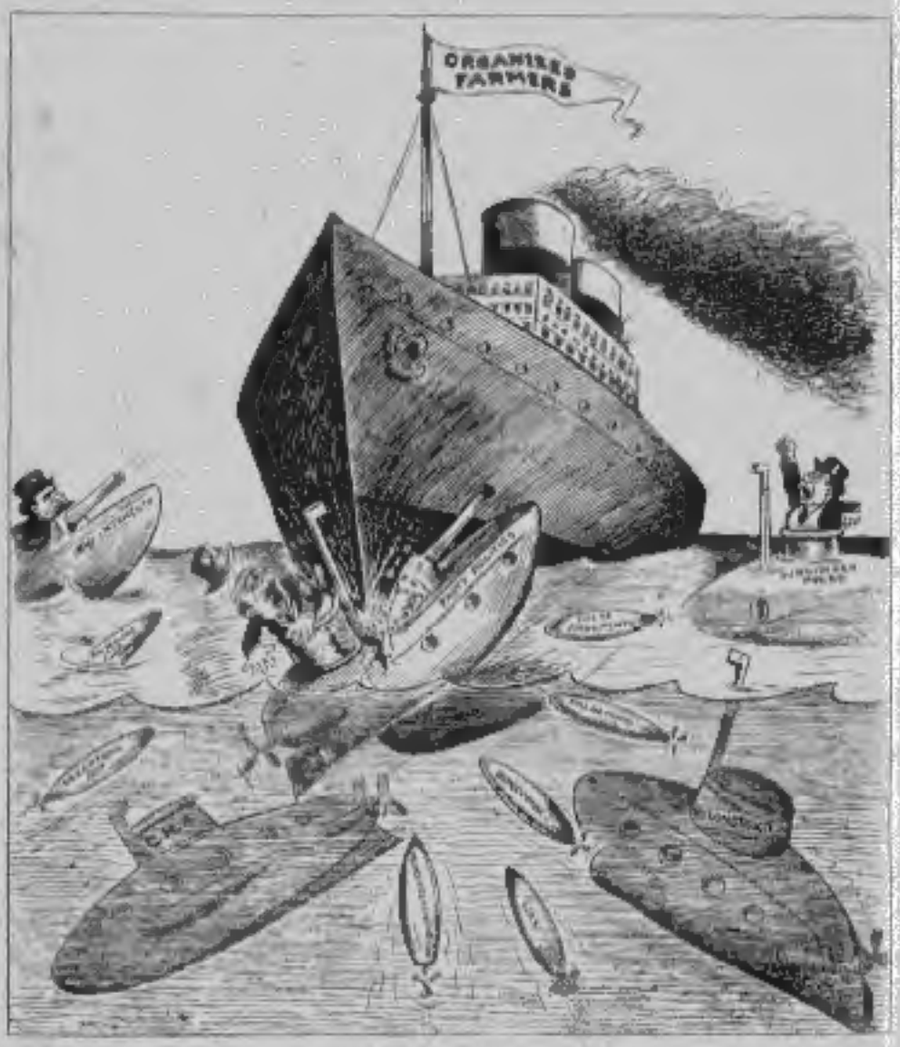
Professor Wallace, who is a widely recognized authority in geology, in his address set forth a notable amount of valuable information in regard to the mineral resources and other natural resources which western Canada possesses in addition to the fertility of its vast agricultural areas. Private capital should be given access to those resources for their development—but only under leases in which, as the Farmers' Platform declares, "the interests of the public shall be properly safeguarded."

Tones That Do Not Accord

It is pleasant to read in Sir John Willison's article in The Guide of last week:—

> It is very seldom that any eastern newspaper, whether protectionist or not, speaks of the West in any other than terms of pride and sympathy, or of Western Grain Growers in other than terms of regard and sympathy.

But it is "other than" pleasant to turn from that article to the Reconstructionist leaflet designed in the hope of poisoning the minds of returned soldiers and labor union men with falsehoods, such as the statement that "the Grain Growers' Platform" is "Bolshevist" and full of "revolutionary demands." The misrepresentations and the pernicious bunk in that Reconstructionist leaflet accord ill with the smooth and agreeable tone of the knightly chief Reconstructionist when he is addressing himself to Western ears.



The Good Ship Plowing on its Course

How Much Does the West Pay?

The Question of the Tariff Taxation Levied upon the Prairie Provinces, and How It was Once Dealt with by a Distinguished Westerner—By W. J. Healy

A FRENCH economist of the eighteenth century described indirect taxation as "a mission for so plucking geese as to get the most feathers with the least squawking."

Indirect taxes are those which can be shifted from the first payers of them (from themselves to others) and in the shifting they become so disguised that the actual final payers do not realize how much is being levied upon them. They are the geese that are plucked.

Direct taxes, on the contrary, cannot be shifted. The payer of a direct tax knows exactly what he pays.

Tariff duties belong to the former class of taxation. They cost the mass of the people very much more than the government receives from them. This is due partly to the great expense of collecting them. Moreover, the first payers of these taxes, that is to say, the middlemen through whose hands taxed commodities pass, are able to exact compound profits upon them. More important still, protective tariff duties enable the protected manufacturers to raise their prices, so that the extra profits they can thus pocket greatly exceed the sum total of the money that goes into the public treasury from the customs houses.

In addition, tariff protectionism is the mother of profiteering monopolies; and still more important is the fact that tariff protectionism is the most potent producer of political debauchery and corruption and the hedeviling of the public life of the country.

A by-product of protectionism in this last mentioned connection is the production of a vast amount of claptrap, bombug, misrepresentation and falsehood, often skilfully contrived, to delude large sections of the electorate into believing that the continuance of the protectionist system is vitally necessary to their individual welfare and to the national progress and prosperity.

A Tirade Against the West

Many of the arguers for the continuance of special privilege appear to be sincere believers in the protectionist shibboleths. Self-interest, class-feeling and sectional prejudices are powerful influences in the shaping of opinion. Take for example, a long tirade which holds the leading place in the financial section of a recent issue of Toronto Saturday Night. It begins thus:—

> How much right, in the light of proportional business done, have the unagricultural and non-manufacturing western provinces of Canada to impose their unreasonable tariff amendments into the back of Canada as a whole? From the standpoint of the figures, leaving out of consideration that we are one large community, they have a little better right than one out of five.
>
> While the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were in 11 months of the year 1918 paying duty on goods entered for consumption to the amount of $406,000,000 in round figures, the provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan were, in round figures, paying duty on goods valued at $36,000,000.
>
> The one province of Ontario, that is the people therein, paid duty for that term of months on $203,000,000 of foreign products, while the four western states were paying duties on $36,000,000.
>
> The city of Toronto alone imported goods, for the use of everyone, including materials which were incorporated into manufactures, many of which would then be shipped West, during the month of February, 1918, to the value of $3,708,110, while the whole province of Manitoba imported goods valued at $3,291,307.
>
> The entire importations of dutiable goods into the four prairie provinces in February came to $6,464,056, which is only $756,430 in excess of the figures of one eastern city by itself, namely, Toronto.
>
> One City in Quebec, that of Montreal, paid duties on $8,436,448, and this sum very closely approximates that of all the western provinces combined.

The article continues:—

> Why should our Dominion parliament allow itself to be, at this juncture, stampeded into giving any undue consideration to those reactionary forces who demand a full measure of admiration consideration, while they pay $1.00 out of $5.00 of the tariff bill?
>
> The demands of the western politicians show lack of breadth and statesmanship in that they are merely and admittedly selfish.

The article proceeds to travel the beaten path of protectionist assertion, which winds clear of any recognition of the unfairness of the burden of taxation laid upon the consuming and producing classes of Canada by the existing system of raising federal revenue by the indirect method of the tariff. This injustice is spread over both the East and the West; but the West is specially burdened in that its industry is so largely agricultural.

WHAT THE TARIFF TAKES OUT OF THE WEST

Once more the cry is being raised by the protectionist propagandists that the West pays so small a fraction of the Federal revenue raised by the operation of the tariff that western demands for reform of the Dominion's fiscal policy are not entitled to consideration. This misrepresentation of what the West pays they base on the device of arguing that the people of the Prairie Provinces pay only the tariff taxation collected at the customs houses in those provinces. This device was never more thoroughly dealt with than by Mr. Aikins (now Sir James Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba) in his place in the House, at Ottawa, as member for Brandon, on April 17, 1914. His method of analysis of the customs revenue is unanswerably true today, as it was unanswerably true then. In addition, there is the fact that for every dollar the tariff puts into the Dominion treasury it puts at least two or three dollars into the pockets of the beneficiaries of the protectionist system. It must also be noted here that a fact which the protectionist propagandists are always careful to ignore is that the farmers are more heavily burdened than any other class of the Canadian people, because no other class is taxed as the farmers are taxed on both their necessities of life and the necessities of their industry.

Trying to Arouse Prejudice

The protectionist device of seeking to arouse sectional antagonism by representing the West as "selfish" in its demands for a national fiscal policy based on justice and on sound economic principles is of a piece with the protectionist device of misrepresenting the West as paying only a small fraction of the money raised by the customs tariff.

This last mentioned device was never more thoroughly dealt with than by Mr. Aikins (who is now Sir James Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba) in a speech he made on April 17, 1914, in his place in the House of Commons at Ottawa, as member for Brandon. A portion of that speech is here reprinted, beginning on page 2,658 of the Hansard for the session of 1914:—

> "MR. AIKINS: . . . A sentiment which is sometimes expressed in the newspapers as well as upon the floor of this House is set forth in the following newspaper clipping, which has reference to the recent speech of the hon. member for Assiniboia (Mr. Turriff):—
>
> "'What he means is that they,' the farmers and grain growers of the West—'are not given an opportunity to add to their already well-filled purses at the expense of the other citizens of the Dominion.'"
>
> "A mischievous suggestion. I attribute very largely the sentiment said to prevail in the East to the fact that the late administration was telling the people of the East what they had done for the development of the West and for the benefit of western people. Let me mention in this connection a few facts. The following statement shows the revenues received by the Dominion government in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the amount of expenditures, not including capital expenditures, which the Dominion made in and on account of these provinces during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913:—

REVENUES

Customs revenue, less drawbacks and refunds	$60,699,382.82
Excise revenue	2,851,407.26
Post Office revenue	3,578,997.53
Dominion Lands revenue, deducting expenditures	920,405.71
	$67,550,781.31

EXPENDITURES

Customs—Salaries, etc.	$ 450,340.19
Inland Revenue—Salaries, etc.	52,559.09
Post Office	3,156,152.51
Mounted Police	645,735.98
Administration of Justice	590,519.30
Penitentiaries	430,082.30
Public Buildings	143,253.93
Harbors and rivers	148,041.23
Dredging	40,120.70
Telegraph lines	52,618.53
Immigration — Expenses in Western Canada, in United States, Great Britain and Europe	781,735.90
Indians	836,757.00
Agriculture	467,978.80
Subsidies	6,434,851.65
Proportion of general expenditures, including legislation, civil government, militia, interest on public debt, naval service, sinking funds, etc., estimated on basis of population	5,826,867.49
Total Receipts	$67,550,781.31
Total expenditures	21,119,897.84
Balance to the credit of the West	$46,664.83

"Most of the imports at Fort William and Port Arthur are for consumption in the prairie provinces, and if, to make a liberal allowance, one-third of the goods imported through these ports, mainly coal (the proportion may be less than that), is consumed in those towns and by the population of Ontario west of Fort William and on the railway, we have this result:—

TOTAL DUTIES PAID

Port William	$ 2,064,186.04
Port Arthur	887,302.81
	$2,951,488.85
One-third as above	983,877.62
Paid by prairie provinces	$1,967,611.23

"The total duties paid on imports of sugar through British Columbia ports for the year amounted to $1,915,775.86. Deducting the proportion for British Columbia, estimated on the basis of population, $255,699.25, leaves $760,147.61.

"I have spoken to business men, both East and West, and they think that of goods used and consumed in the West, say on manufactured articles imported into the East and then shipped West, on railway material used in the West and on articles entering into manufactures in the East and shipped West, there would be at least one-half as much more duty paid in ports east of Fort William as at ports in the prairie provinces by the people of those provinces, amounting to $18,344,341.41.

"Let me summarize:—

RECEIPTS

Receipts collected directly in prairie provinces, as per statement	$27,550,781.31
Approximate proportion of duty paid on sugar entering British Columbia	760,147.61
Approximate proportion of duty paid on imports Port William and Port Arthur	1,967,611.23
Approximate proportion of duties paid at eastern ports	18,344,341.41
	$48,624,881.56

EXPENDITURES

Expended directly from income on prairie provinces as per statement (including properties for civil government, etc.)	$21,119,897.84
Terminal elevator at Port Arthur	479,578.70
Capital Account—	
Hudson Bay Railway	$1,088,062.15
St. Andrews rapids	34,904.89
	1,122,967.04
	$22,722,443.58

SUMMARY

Revenue	$48,624,881.56
Expenditure	22,722,443.58
Surplus to the credit of the prairie provinces	$17,925,951.74"

A Correct Method of Analysis

The surplus to the credit of the prairie provinces amounting to $17,925,951.74, which ends the foregoing extract from Mr. Aikins' speech in the House, at Ottawa, on April 17, 1914, means, of course, that as he had clearly and unanswerably shown, the people of the prairie provinces during the Dominion fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, had paid into the Dominion treasury $17,925,951.74 more than the Dominion government had expended in the prairie provinces in that year. Mr. Aikins went on to analyze in like manner the figures for 1912 and 1911, with like results. His method of analysis of the proportion of the total annual federal revenue raised by tariff taxation in the prairie provinces, is undeniably accurate and of constant application. It is true of the present Dominion fiscal year as it was of the fiscal year that ended March 31, 1913. It is only necessary to apply that method of analysis to the misstatements in the extract from Toronto Saturday Night, quoted at the head of this article, to make it evident at a glance how grossly untrue those statements are.

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Canada's Delegates in Europe

Article I.—Work of the Western Representatives in Regard to the Handling of Canadian Grain.

By Norman Lambert

At its session in December last, the Canadian Council of Agriculture instructed its Secretary, Norman Lambert, to go to London and Paris to study conditions there and gather information in regard to the prospects and possibilities of wider markets across the Atlantic for the products of Canadian agricultural industry. Mr. Lambert arrived in London on December 28, and afterwards proceeded to Paris. The present is the first of three articles he has written in regard to his work on the other side, where he remained until the end of March. The next will appear in an early issue of The Guide.

THE actual work of settling the war and declaring the Peace has been in progress during the past four months, and has developed in Paris and London three broad fields of human activity. First and foremost, there has been the diplomat for once, and may we hope for all time, getting his fill of international politics; secondly, there is organized labor, whose representatives have been attempting to outdo the diplomatists by rearing the structure of a new World in which humanity shall taste the delight of complete uniformity in high wages, a short working day, and no competition; thirdly and lastly, we have the practical competitive field of trade and commerce, in which individualism and national enterprise have been engaging in a titanic struggle with collectivism and international control.

So far as Canada has been personally concerned, she has had more to do in the sphere of trade and commerce than in diplomacy or labor. Her representation and participation in the councils of diplomacy and labor, at Paris, have been comparatively small, and this report necessarily must bear mainly upon the activities of our trade representatives overseas.

In London, the Canadian ministers and Lloyd Harris, chairman of the Trade Mission, first had their offices at No. 2 Whitehall Gardens, the official quarters of the Imperial War Cabinet. No. 2 Whitehall Gardens is made up of two historic old houses, one having been the residence of Disraeli, and the other the home of Sir Robert Peel. It was in Sir Robert Peel's old house where Lloyd Harris and his assistants of the Trade Mission were located; and one was inclined to wonder whether or not these enterprising Canadians, in their pursuit of trade, were not a bit out of place amid the shades of the anti-corn law agitators of Peel's day. At any rate, the Trade Mission soon sought more room and freer air in a suite of spacious offices on the second floor of British Columbia House, in Regent Street, where it is now established.

The Trade Mission

As the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange both had submitted to the Canadian government the names of men to be appointed to the Trade Mission, I naturally sought Lloyd Harris to see what he thought about his two new colleagues. I found that he was entirely at a loss to know the particular status of the representatives from the West. He produced a copy of the order-in-council appointing him as chairman of the Trade Mission, and pointed out the provision which stated that additional appointments to the Trade Mission were to be made by order-in-council, and only upon the recommendation of the chairman, Lloyd Harris. It was quite clear, therefore, that our representatives from the West, whatever they might be in London, were not members of the Trade Mission. Later, the order-in-council appointing J. A. Maharg and Dr. Magill to go to England at the expense of the Dominion government indicated that they were advisers to the government in matters relating to trade in grain. Mr. Harris said also that he knew nothing about the exact status of Dr. J.W.Robertson who was busily engaged in attending to trade in all kinds of foodstuffs. He also expressed the desire, now that all three men were in London concerned with food to operate with them in the best interests of Canada as a whole. He quite frankly declared that he had not been concerning himself with food, but had been busy mainly in ascertaining the condition of affairs in the United Kingdom and in Europe with regard to manufactured products. Later, I believe, Dr. Robertson, who in February was appointed to the Supreme Economic Council in Paris as Canadian representative on that body, became more or less affiliated with the Trade Mission in handling affairs relating to foodstuffs. The Trade Mission, however, is really an organization to develop trade in Canadian manufactured goods in Europe and thereby to create renewed activity in those Canadian plants which have been rendered idle through the sudden ending of the munitions' industry.

Western Delegation

When Dr. Magill, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Maharg arrived in London we formed a western group which proceeded, with Dr. Magill as chief spokesman, to secure all available information about prospective plans for handling Canadian grain. We met Sir George Foster, and also had three interviews with the Royal Commission on wheat supplies, which organization purchased and distributed grain from all parts of the world for the Allies and several neutral countries during the war. Sir George Foster agreed to a suggestion by Dr. Magill that he (Dr. Magill) and myself should constitute a committee to prepare a memorandum, in the form of a state paper to be tabled at Ottawa, embodying complete information about the handling of Canadian grain by the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies. This enabled us to approach the Royal Wheat Commission, at least on a semi-official basis. The state paper, however, was never completed, because it was impossible to secure from the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies all the information which we desired. A list of questions, which was the basis of the desired memorandum, was presented to Lord Crawford and Calcarres, the chairman of the commission, and he immediately offered to answer them. His memorandum was not finished before Dr. Magill, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Maharg left London. I received a copy of it just before returning to Canada, on March 1, and understand that one had also been sent previously to Dr. Magill. The outstanding feature in Lord Crawford's memorandum is his explanation of the question relating to the financing of grain products by the United Kingdom. Lord Crawford's statement on this matter is as follows:

"In September, 1917, difficulties arose with regard to the financing of Canadian wheat for export to the Allies. Negotiations were therefore entered into by Lord Reading and Sir Thomas White, and an arrangement was come to by them, whereby the Canadian bankers agreed to find $100,000,000 for the purpose of financing Canadian wheat for export, and the United States Treasury agreed to lend to the British government, for the purpose of financing Canadian wheat for export, up to $100,000,000. During the year ending August 31, 1918, the United States Treasury did, in fact, find about $170,000,000 for the purpose of financing Canadian wheat for export to the Allies." . . . "With regard to the current season so far as the Royal Commission is aware, the Canadian shipments have been financed from Canadian sources." Lord Crawford's memorandum for the greater part, dealt with a technical description of the operations of the Royal Commission during the war, and is not of popular interest. It has been appended to the main body of this report as a feature of interest to our grain and elevator companies.

"Tired of Government Control"

The memorandum by Lord Crawford was not prepared until after our three interviews with him and his colleagues of the Royal Commission. These interviews developed largely into a dialogue between Dr. Magill and Lord Crawford, with Dr. Magill presenting the views of the Canadian grain trade. Our principal interviews were on January 16, and January 23. Dr. Magill's argument before the commission was two-fold. He said first: "We are tired of government control of the grain industry in Canada and would like to return to a pre-war basis after August 31, next. We should like to know now what you propose to do because our Canadian parliament will soon be meeting, and it will be necessary for it to make financial preparation for the handling of our crop. It is necessary in Canada to begin making financial arrangements for the moving of our crops as early as June."

Lord Crawford replied that everyone in the grain trade in England also desired to return to a pre-war basis. But, he said: "Britain cannot act in this matter alone. Her allies in Europe depend upon her organization to feed them; and in addition, our agreements with certain neutral countries which should expire with the declaration of Peace, may easily be continued after the Peace for an indefinite period." "Furthermore," Lord Crawford continued, "it is impossible now even to hazard any remark about handling the Canadian crop for 1919 and 1920. In the first place, the probable size of the world's crop is unknown, and in the second place, requirements for next year are unknown."

Mr. Robson added that Great Britain's financial position almost obliged her to retain control over the buying of grain and other supplies.

Dr. Magill replied: "If the buyers of wheat were to organize control, the sellers also would be obliged to organize control; and if Canada fixes her price, it will not be lower than that of the United States. Would it not be better for you to have an open market and be able to buy wheat at $2.00 per bushel, or less, than at $2.26?"

Dr. Magill's second claim was that we should have some definite assurance as to what the Royal Commission would do with the balance of the 1918 crop. As this question has since been solved and there seems little doubt that the entire surplus of the 1918 crop will be absorbed before next September, it is not necessary to dwell upon the second phase of Dr. Magill's petition in London. Not being able to get any further satisfaction regarding the prospective plans for handling the 1919 crop, Dr. Magill, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Maharg left London for Canada at the end of January, and before they had sailed I had gone to Paris.

Developments at Paris

During the war, the food requirements of Europe were met through the co-operative machinery established by an Inter-Allied Food Council, of which the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies was the chief executive agent in relation to supplies of cereals. After the Armistice was declared, the Allies found that the effect of their blockade of central Europe had been so stringent that it was necessary to undertake to feed the enemy countries as well as themselves and certain neutrals. Accordingly, on January 11, the Supreme Council of Supply and Relief was set up by the Allied governments represented at Paris, "to investigate and consider the requirements for relief in Europe and their relation to the general supply of Allied and neutral countries, and to determine the general policy of European supply and the measures which shall be taken for its execution." Its membership was confined to two

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They Helped to "Feed Democracy's Fighting Forces." Now They are Engaged in "Wholesale Working" on the Farms

A Scene in Sunny Alberta. In the Foreground an Oat Field, and in the Background the Town of Mint Cove, with its Numerous Elevators.

Caring for Your Seed Plot

How To Get Best Results from an Acre Plot of Wheat---By Seager Wheeler

To get the best results from a one-acre plot of wheat, we would have to take into consideration both yield and quality. While yield would be the chief consideration we would also have to yield some to the quality of the threshed grain.

The highest yield and quality naturally will come from good seed. The seed should be well cleaned, as uniform as possible, free from weed seeds and other impurities, broken grains, etc. It should be pure as to variety and type. Purity counts for much, as it means uniformity of germination, of growth, of length, of straw, and ripening. These points have a big influence on the yield.

The best yield can also be expected only on a clean, well-prepared seed and root bed, free from weeds. Such a choice for an acre plot would be a well-prepared summerfallow, or on land following a potato or corn crop that had been cleanly cultivated the previous season. Personally, I have invariably found that potato land that had a good clean cultivation the previous season to give highest yields, though it will not ripen the crop quite as early as corn land. Falling corn or potato land good well-worked fallow ought to be chosen.

In the case of the fallow being the choice for the plot, the best portion should be set aside for this purpose, the choice being given to where the land was plowed deep. Invariably, all the high yields I have so far grown were on land plowed eight to ten inches deep. It must be assumed that some consideration be given to the character of the soil, but where permissible deep plowing will give the best results.

Preparation of the Soil

Where corn or potato land is to be used for the plot, it should be given some cultivation previous to seeding. On corn land, the potato cultivator will be found of good service in stirring the surface soil shallow, rather than the use of the disc harrow. Where only the disc harrow is available then it should be set at an angle just sufficient to stir the top two inches thoroughly as the top two inches will constitute the seed bed. The same applies to potato ground. This will be tilted somewhat unless worked down the previous fall and the cultivator or disc should go as shallow as possible to stir the top two inches. Further operation will be the same as that outlined for the summerfallow.

The summerfallow, as soon as the snow leaves in the spring and the soil is dry enough to work, should be harrowed, for the purpose of aeration of the seed-bed and raising the temperature of the soil to the proper degree required for quick and even germination of the seed. This will bring about a strong and vigorous rooting early in the season. This operation also destroys some germinating weed seeds. It is often the case that the fallow is let go into the winter with the surface in a smooth condition. After being subjected to the winter snowfall and melting snow in the spring, it is too compact, and the harrow fails to stir the top two inches. It may only scratch the surface, but where the land has been left slightly ridged or corrugated, then a cross harrowing over the ridges will be sufficient, otherwise the spring tooth cultivator may be run over the surface instead of the harrow, care being taken to see that it does not go too deep. Two inches is sufficient, should the spring open early. This cultivation will conserve the moisture until the conditions are right for seeding.

I would suggest seeding not earlier than April 10. The spring opening up any time around or past this date, the seeding may be done as soon as possible. Too early seeding is no guarantee of an early or abundant harvest; experience points otherwise. Having cultivated the top soil, the plank drag should be run over the plot to level and uniform the surface soil.

Depth To Seed

Where the foregoing has been observed, the seed should be sown no deeper than necessary. I consider that providing the moisture is there, one-and-a-half inches is an ideal depth to sow. When the seed is packed down it will really be one inch deep. The proper depth to sow will be regulated by local conditions, but where the moisture is down deeper, then it will be necessary to go to the moisture. Packing is of more importance than is generally realized, as it brings the moist soil in direct contact with the seed, hastening germination and bringing about firm and vigorous rooting early in the season, while the moisture is available to the young rootlets to encourage a system of well-branched rooting, reaching out in every direction, so that a strong, sturdy plant is well established. This means more and stronger stems per plant, and consequently larger heads. Such a plant is not easily affected by winds, droughts or spring frosts.

The seeding being followed by the surface packer, it may be left without harrowing to offset any effect of the winds on the surface. Harrowing ought to be done later, when the plants are beginning to show through the ground, but ought not to be left until the plant is in leaf. This operation of harrowing at this stage destroys many weed seeds, promotes growth of the crop, and maintains the required mulch. Should weeds show again at a later stage, the crop may be harrowed, but only after the plant is stooling; never while in single leaf; in any case only to destroy or keep down the weeds. The weeds must not be allowed to get into the second leaf, as then they are difficult to tear out or destroy.

Amount of Seed to Sow

The amount of seed to sow per acre must be regulated by local conditions and may be left to the individual, who is better able to know the character of the soil, its capabilities and the average ripening conditions. I am an advocate of heavy seeding any more than of light seeding. No more seed should be put in the ground than it can take care of. If we err on the side of light seeding, the crop may not mature fully, and may be damaged by rust and frost, or both. For droughty conditions, the light seeding is best. It is a general rule that small parcels of high-priced seed are sown too thinly to cover as much ground as possible, which often leads to disappointment. In every case, small lots of seed ought to be seeded the same as the usual rate for field lots. While this seeding has some advantages theoretically, in actual practice it falls down, as the shortness of our growing season brings the crop into peril by fall frost and rust, by delaying maturity. On the other hand, thick seeding has its disadvantages and suffers in case of drought, particularly in the early stages.

The practice of stepping up alternate dried runs and seeding in under rows, while it encourages free stooling and sometimes larger heads, it delays ripening and increases the chances of damage by rust and fall frost. Rows of plants with wide spacing between the rows encourage coarse stems and heads, which do not always mature fully. While the body of the grain is larger, they seldom fill out completely or full.

One must make a choice between thick and thin seeding, bearing in mind the foregoing, and that it is the normal size of the grain and fullness of the berry that counts in bulk and weight per bushel, and in quality.

Keep the Plot Separate

In laying down of an acre plot, it should be kept separate from the other crops. If sown on a large field, then a division should be left vacant between it and other crops, not less than six feet. The plot should rather be square than long and narrow, except where the land is level. To get uniformity of growth, the plot should be even and level as possible.

In conclusion, I would suggest that the best choice of land for a one-acre plot to grow a maximum yield would be on a double summerfallow. For instance, a 1917 fallow that did not grow a crop this past season because spring frost and drifting soil killed out the crop and it was not sown, but kept cultivated throughout the season to keep down weeds. This would really be a double summerfallow, and would be an excellent place to use for a plot. The highest yield I have so far obtained has been on a similar conditioned soil and potato land.

In the foregoing, I have given in rough detail the steps I would follow in laying down and growing an acre plot where high yield and quality are desired.

Seager Wheeler and Some of His World-wide Trophies.

United Farmers of Alberta

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

Financed Seed Oats

Our membership now numbers 59. We ordered three car loads of seed oats and everything worked satisfactorily. The local borrowed the money from the bank so that cars could be released at once, and the farmers handed away their oats, paying cash for them. We are trying to get the council in this district to make the destruction of gophers compulsory. We are sending delegates from this local to the next council meeting and are asking the Rockyford and Standard locals to do the same.—C. F. G. Kirby, secretary, Rosebud Valley Local, No. 3, Redlands, Alberta.

Innisfree for Co-operation

R. G. Chapman, secretary Innisfree local, reports they are holding some very large and interesting meetings this year, all members taking an active part. Livestock shipping co-operatively is the big question in the local at the present time. At the last regular meeting C. B. Woods, of Mannville Livestock Association, gave some very interesting points, which made the members want to get going at once. A committee was appointed to get things in shape for the next meeting.

Car loads of various commodities, such as salt, split cedar posts, etc., have been ordered for co-operative trading among the members.

A Community Asset

At a meeting of the Blindman Valley local we were favored with a visit from Director Jos. Stauffer. If interest in the local was waning Mr. Stauffer aided materially to revive it. All of last year's members are remaining in the local and many new ones are expected to join as everyone is now convinced that the U.F.A. is a great asset to the community as well as the province at large. We are now blessed with an enthusiastic board of directors, which also helps wonderfully, especially in creating good fellowship in the district and keeping the local on a progressive basis. —E. C. Hukill, secretary.

Scotchman Has Imitators

John Law, the genial secretary of the Tan-y-Bryn local, says they recently had a bumper meeting, packed to the doors, refreshments, music and everything, and adds:—

"But one thing struck me on the way home, we only had ten paid-up members and although the school was packed full, only three of them dug down. I have heard it said, 'A Scotchman keeps the Sabbath day and everything else he gets his hands on,' but I am beginning to think he has lots of imitators. Hoping to do a little better at our next meeting, so that Central will exclaim 'good for Tan-y-Bryn.'"

Over 1,000 Signatures

C. O. Pool, of Beaverlodge, reports that there are 11 local U.F.A.'s in that country, which would be benefited by an extension of the railway line through the western part of the Grande Prairie country of the E.D. & B.C. Railway. Seven of these locals are from 30 to 45 miles from the existing line of railway. A petition has been signed and forwarded to Ottawa with 1,180 signatures and 100 additional signatures are being sent as a supplementary list.

Assam Likes Politics

At a meeting of the Assam local, held recently in one of the empty farm dwellings, Mr. Schooling delivered a splendid address, speaking particularly on co-operation and the political question. His address was very interesting and of great value to all present. The following resolution was passed unanimously:

"That we support the Central authority of the U.F.A. in whatever action they take in furthering our interest, more particularly democratic political action, as we are convinced that is the only practical method to get our grievances redressed."

Battle River Keen for Action

Method of Financing

Henry E. Spencer, Edgerton, director, Battle River constituency, writes:—

"After several weeks of work among the locals, you will be glad to know that I have found the U.F.A. feeling very good; better than ever before, and specially keen are they on independent political action.

"There is no doubt but that a convention will be called re political action, and it would be a good thing for each local to appoint their delegates in readiness for same, in case the convention has to be called in a hurry on account of the political situation.

"In regard to financing the campaign for political action locals are getting active and the following ways have been chosen by several locals. One local has guaranteed up to $5.00 for each member, another is putting out subscription list for any amount, large or small, and a third is opening a list of members who are willing to give the proceeds of one acre of their crop.

"Don't forget, the next duty to getting all possible people in your vicinity as members, is the organizing of adjacent territory. A thorough organization is our only salvation. As each constituency is being given a chance of taking independent political action, it will be interesting to note how the locals increase in membership. For where a man is advanced enough to leave his old political affiliation, he will certainly be ready to pay his membership dues."

U.F.A. Briefs

The farmers of Vandyne recently organized with 36 paid-up members. Samuel S. Cox was appointed secretary.

A. M. Sherwood, secretary, Smyth local, states that they have succeeded in rousing up the people and they are willing to push things now. Many new members are expected. It is also expected that the Buffalo View local will join the Smyth local and make one strong local.

J. W. Robson, Lockhart, called a meeting of the farmers, and organized a local U.F.A. Twenty paid-up members joined at the organization meeting. An additional 10 or 15 members will in all probability join at the next meeting. They are building a hall, and they look forward to holding some real good meetings when this is completed.

Director J. Stauffer recently organized a local at Markerville, which begins with a paid-up membership of 28. J. S. Gingrich, secretary, reports that they are starting with a fair outlook for a strong local, interest in the U.F.A. being good.

This community is temporarily financially embarrassed, the result of the crop failure; that is the chief reason for small membership. However, the local is trying their utmost to start a short-term credit association, having appointed a committee and delegate to speak at Social Union and Viola.—A. Ludlow, secretary Dowker Local, Barwell, Alberta.

Robert Shannon has been elected president, and Mrs. E. Jensen, Kevisville, secretary of the newly-formed Red Raven Local.

Cumberland local is no more. We found it very difficult to hold meetings so a few of us decided to join with the Delburne local and hope in model in making it a successful one.—G. W. Spires, secretary.

C. H. Kalik, secretary, Lake Saskatoon U.F.A., reports that they have a good increase in membership this year, which he attributes to the fact that the end of the war has removed many obstacles in the way of organization work, and also action the U.F.A. is taking in politics.

Darwell U.F.A. have renewed their interest. They recently shipped their first consignment of logs from the local. —E. Nichol, secretary.

A. J. Thompson, secretary of Consort U.F.A., Consort, writes that the local is planning to purchase or put up a building to be used as a meeting place, store house, and rest room for the ladies. They would be glad of any information. Letters from other locals having experience in purchasing or erecting such a building would be appreciated.

We now have 120 members entered on our roll, and are still trying to get more. —Mrs. Kate Farquharson, secretary, Eye Hill Local, Provost, Alberta.

R. T. Meakins, Jarrow local, reports the organization of Lynx local. While the organization meeting was not large, those who joined are enthusiastic.

The new Medicine Valley local starts with a membership of 15. Elmer Thorp, of Gilby, is secretary.

Considerable interest is shown since the U.F.A. started this political movement, and it seems as though it will have a stimulating effect on all local unions. The women have joined our union, which also will have a tendency to work up interest.—S. G. Rolfsen, secretary, Conroy, U.F.A.

Under the direction of Otto Hough, secretary of Gopher Head local, a branch of the U.F.A. was organized near Big Valley. John H. Stuart, secretary treasurer of the new Big Valley local, remarks: "Thirty members attended the opening meeting and all were enthusiastic. The local has great hopes for success, and the prospects for additional membership are good."

The farmers of Clearwater Lake S.D., Pashley, Alta., and surrounding districts, have organized a U.F.A. local with L. A. Thorne as secretary.

We have been very much occupied with fighting for transportation facilities, and distributing for seed and feed three cars of oats (7,000 bushels). —Otto Hough, secretary, Gopher Head Local.

The Onefour local union of the U.F.A. has recently been formed, of which Alex. Lindsay was appointed president, and T. L. Duncan, secretary.

Vulcan local has now 100 members.

W. A. Dinwoodie, Bellis, reports that a meeting was held in the school at Wahstao, for the purpose of organizing a new local. There was a large gathering of farmers present, and 28 members signed the roll.

F. H. Clements, secretary, Albinore local, reports: "We now have a membership of 53. We have appointed a committee to secure new members, and intend to get every farmer in the district."

W. A. Gunn, secretary of Winona local, is remitting dues, reports a paid-up membership of 96, including two life members, which is a splendid showing for Winona local.

The Alcoma local, 20 miles south-west of Brooks, has been organized under the direction of F. A. Morrill, secretary of Duchess local. They begin with a membership of 22, and Mr. Morrill states that they are starting out with live enthusiasm.

A new local of 28 members has been organized near McNally, on the new C.N.R. line from Hanna to Medicine Hat. The secretary, L. B. Brown, states that they do not expect to do much in the way of co-operative buying until the steel is laid, but they hope to increase their membership to 50.

What we need most is a railway. We are at present 23 miles from town. Prospects are good. We have our own hall now and are making steady progress. —M. Wrkner, secretary, Endiang Local.

Interest in the U.F.A. practically died out in this locality last year, but I feel that now, as never before, we need to be organized, and hope we shall be able to arouse more enthusiasm this year.—Murray J. MacKenzie, secretary, White Mountain Local.

Chairmont Lake local reports that at the last monthly meeting committees were formed to start on a membership drive, or in other words, teams were chosen, the losing team to provide a supper for the winners. They are determined to get every farmer a member of the U.F.A. and a reader of The Grain Growers' Guide.

Our membership is now the largest that it has been since our local was first organized.—E. A. Tory, secretary, Autumn Leaf, Smithview, Alta.

Owing to the "flu" and other reasons, the meetings of our local were suspended, but we are coming back again with a better spirit than ever, and have a bright outlook.—J. R. Clarke, secretary, Fullview local.

Director S. A. Foster has organized a local at Rosebyford, beginning with a membership of 50. In order to accommodate the members meetings will be held alternately at Rosebyford and Tudor. H. W. Leonard was elected president and R. S. Frayn, secretary.

Dry Crossing local was organized on March 6, of which H. F. Gibart was elected president, and W. W. Gould, secretary.

Our local seems to thrive, grows slowly and steadily.—Mrs. J. M. Gier, secretary, Graiuville Local U.F.A., Bellaw, Alta.

Three of our members were returned as councillors on the municipality of Hiram.—F. W. Fleming, secretary, Spondon local, Whitehouse, Alberta.

This local has taken new life. We are getting new members every meeting. —E. R. Plummer, secretary, Rising Sun Local, Lloydminster, Sask.

Sorry to say our local was off the map last year, but pleased to say its service has been missed, and present indications are for a revival of activities after seeding.—W. J. Redding, secretary, Cranforth, U.F.A.

Thordenshold local has wisely decided to change the name of their union to Armena, since, as the secretary reports, "two of the members twisted their jaws out of shape trying to say 'Thordenshold.'"

We lack talkers. The members talk fast and frequently outside the meeting, but appear to be tongue tied when gathered together.—E. J. Garland, Rosesey, Alberta.

We have chosen up sides for a membership drive and we propose trying to reach our total of 1918, 127 members or more.—A. T. McAuslan, secretary, Sparrish U.F.A.

The interest here seems to be increasing as we have more members paid up so far than our total for last year. —G. A. Waldruff, secretary, Cereal Local, Cereal.

Twice The Work-Half The Expense

MOLINE
UNIVERSAL TRACTOR

Stenerson Brothers, of Preeceville, Sask., say the Moline-Universal Tractor has saved them at least 2 men, 10 horses, and can be operated and maintained for less than it costs to keep 3 or 4 horses.

Statements such as this from Moline-[illegible] many of them [illegible] claim that the Moline [illegible] the expense [illegible]

[illegible] Universal has complete [illegible] most, including electric [illegible]

As for expense, it runs about half what the same work with horses would cost.

[illegible]

Considered from every angle the Moline-Universal [illegible] for you. It does all farm work. One man operates [illegible] from the seat of the implement. It will [illegible] Moline dealer now or write us for full information [illegible]

CANADIAN DISTRIBUTORS

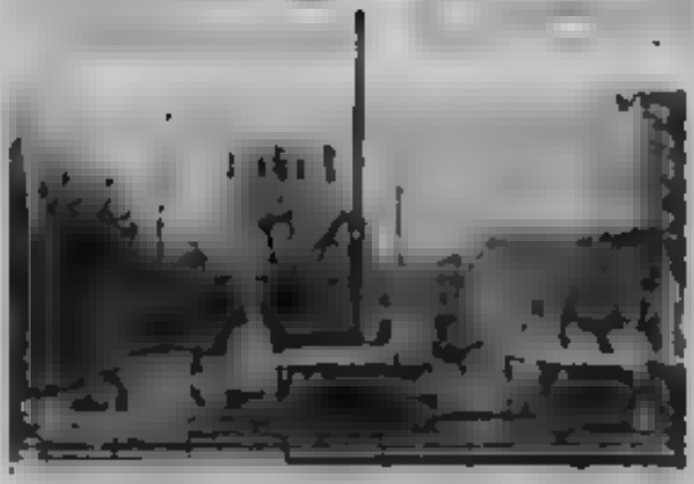
[illegible] Limited, West Toronto, Manitoba and Saskatchewan Distributors [illegible] Limited, Calgary, Alberta, Distributors

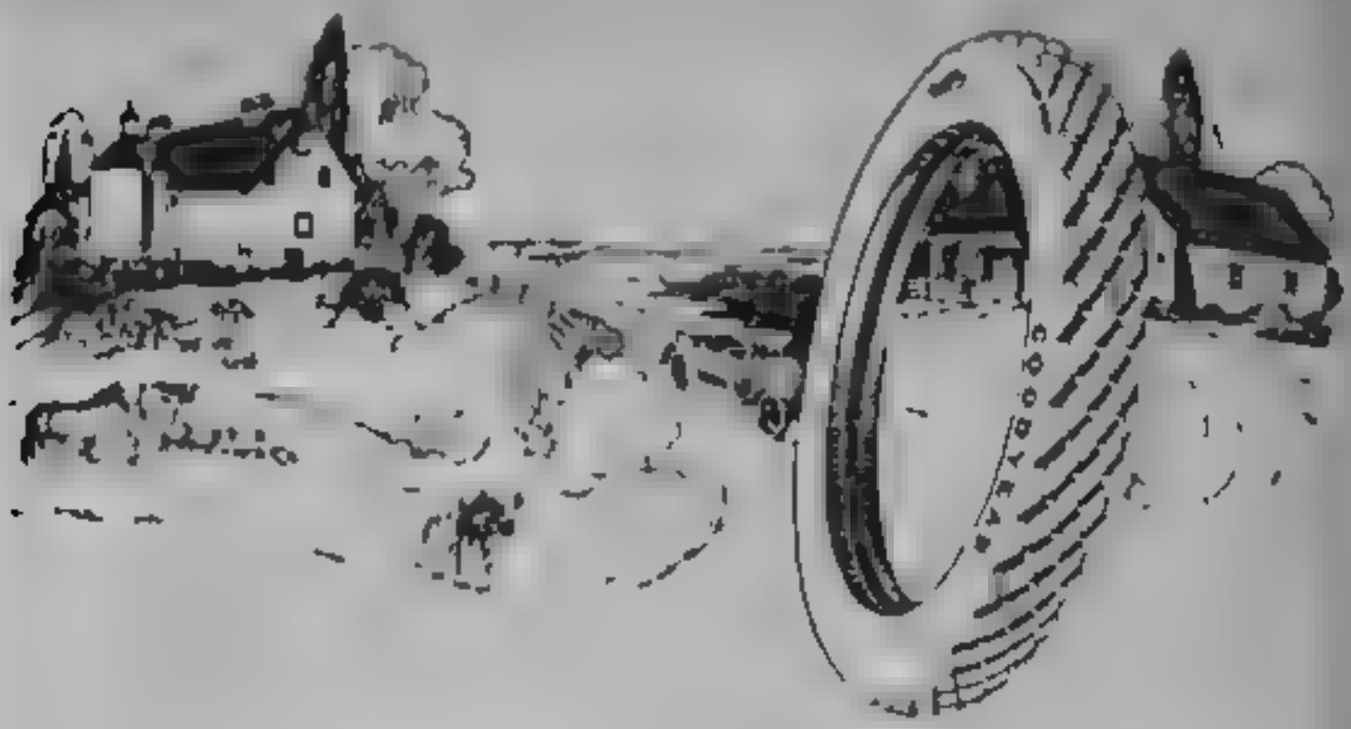
Manufactured by MOLINE PLOW COMPANY [illegible]

Manitoba Grain Growers

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg. Winnipeg





You Can't Feed Your Stock on Straw

Straw costs a lot less than hay and grain—until you feed it to your stock. Then the cost of straw shoots up—in lost stock and in sickness

Tires are just about the same. Lots of tires are priced lower than Goodyears. It's pretty hard to resist that low-price bait—until it's time to buy another tire. Then you wonder how you wore out that tire. It didn't *wear out—it gave out.* Wear was never put into it.

Few car-owners frown when a Goodyear Tire finishes its service to them. They have learned what we mean by lower tire-cost-per-mile. They lay aside a Goodyear Tire with much the same feeling with which you turn out to retiring pasture a horse which has served you long and faithfully.

Value delivered. That is the one big reason why you see the diamond-shaped track of the Goodyear All-weather Tread on roads everywhere Why the motorists of the world buy more Goodyear Tires than any other brand

Next time you drive into town, stop off at the Goodyear Service Station. Learn there why Goodyear Tires are economical equipment for your car

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Limited

GOODYEAR

MADE IN CANADA

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

closely followed by Director of District No. 9, who is a little ahead of Direct Morgan, District No. Orchard, District No. 8, C. M. W. Hoover, District

Known Everywhere

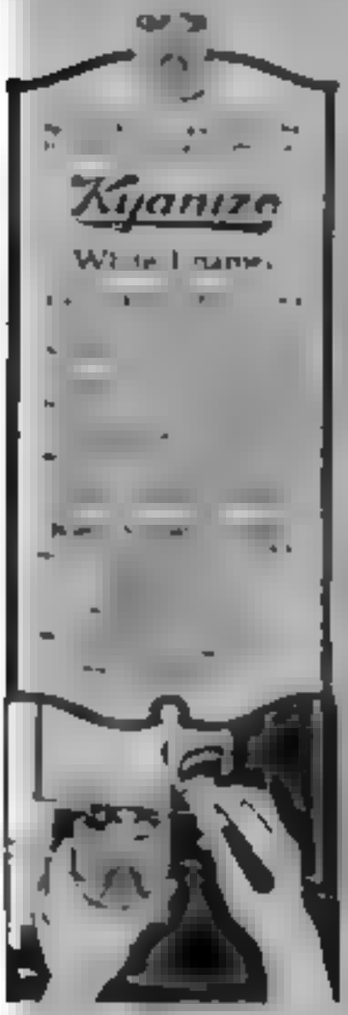
Bell PIANOS

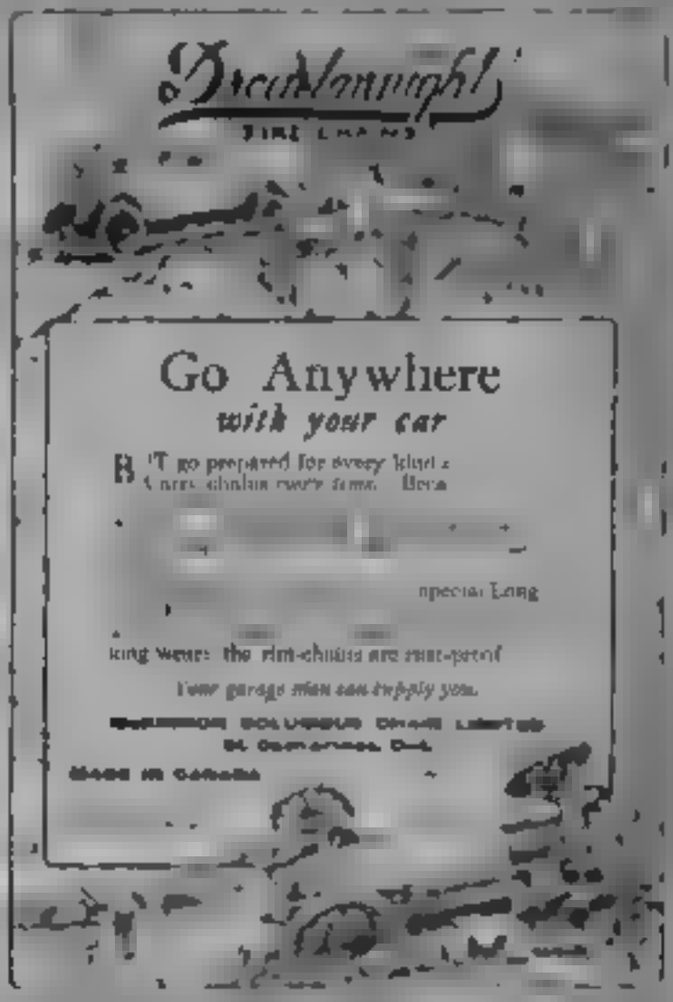
Victor Victrolas

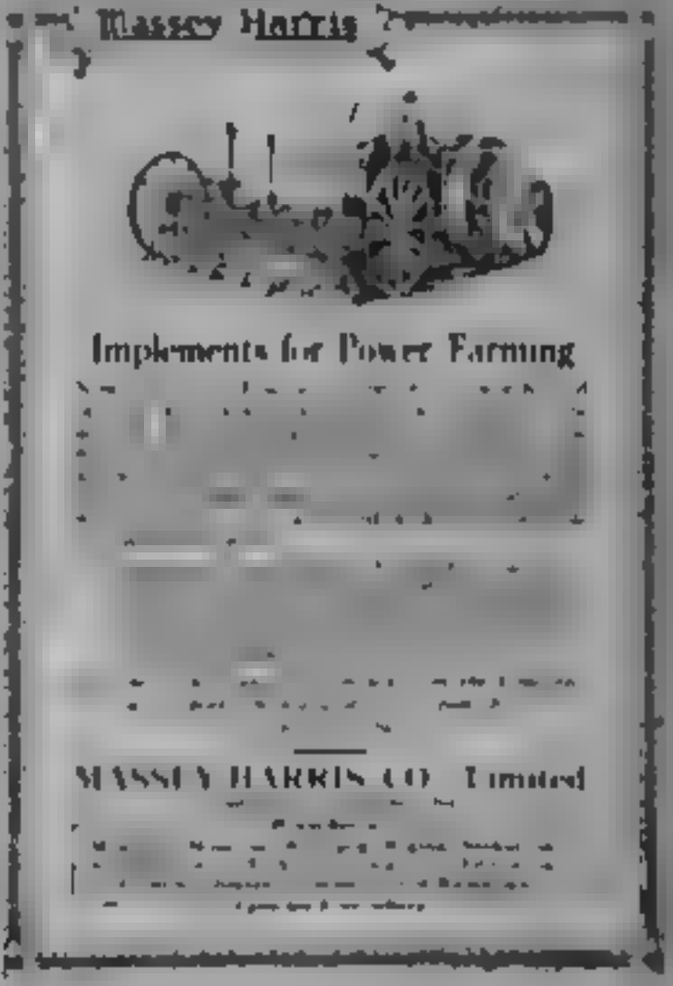
Records

Letter to R. B. Wright, M.P.

Resolved, that this association as on record as being strongly in favor of which being







Alberta Cattle Breeders Meet

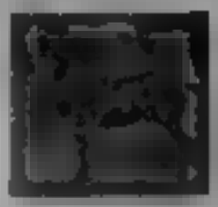
Vanstone & Rogers

Importers of
Percherons
Clydesdales
and
Belgians

Vanstone & Rogers **North Battleford**
SASK.

Canada's Largest Percheron Importers
Canada's Largest Belgian Importers
Canada's Largest Clydesdale Dealers

Percheron Stallions and Mares



J. E. Graham, Ave. C & 21st St., Saskatoon, Sask.

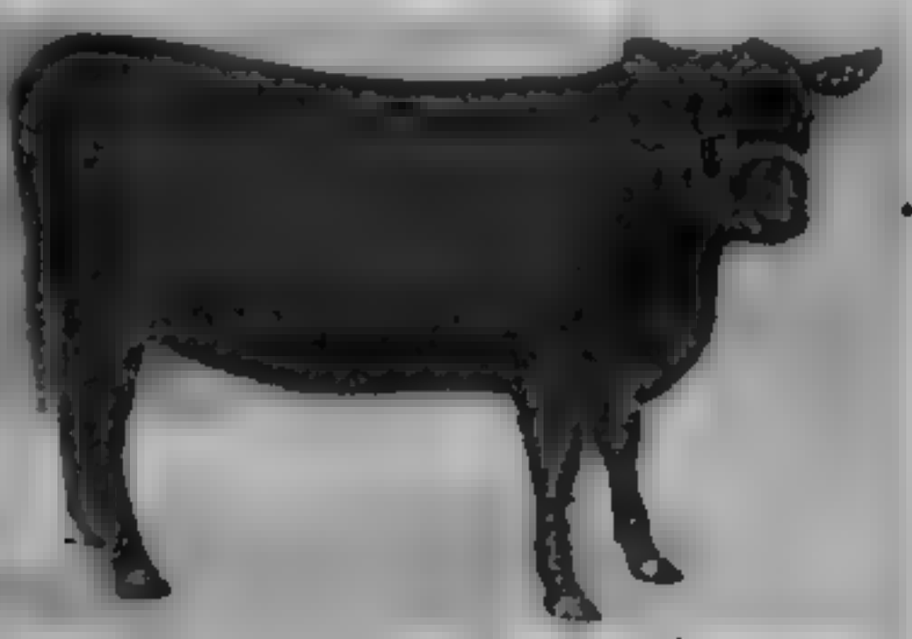
Registered Percheron Stallions and Mares and Holstein Cattle

5 Stallions
and
12 Mares

W. G. HILL & SONS P.O. Box 31 Neudorf, Sask.

„Royal Purple" Calf Meal

Any Farmer can increase his income by selecting one or two calves each season to make baby beef



Mr. Farmer, if not yourself, give your boy a chance to make something for himself on the side.

MARGI. This excellent Grade bred Angus Shorthorn, Sire for shown in photograph was born November-8th, 1917. At 13 months and 13 days old, weighed 900 pounds, and sold to Anderson Bros. of London, for baby beef for which they paid 26 cents a pound live weight. This calf was fed ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal. It was fed and bred by Mr. Anderson Hicks of Centralia, Ontario.

Made by THE W. A. JENKINS MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED, LONDON, ONT

Warbles in Cattle

Seriousness of this Pest—Its Life History and Methods of Control.

By W. A. Shoults, V. S.

A Dangerous Horse Situation

Scours and Thumps in Pigs

cause or lack of proper attention the feeding and care of pigs are and thumps. Scours are usually by changing the food of the sow

Use this Packer Behind Your Plow

Cylinders Rebored

John East Iron Works

SASKATOON SASK

CATER'S WOOD PUMPS

Clipped Army Horses

NOTICE

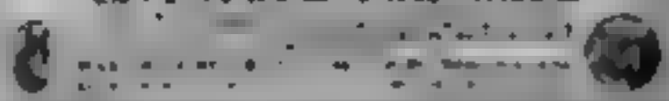
Thousands of Canadian Engine Owners "Swear by" the ALPHA—

WHY?

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd

HERD BOARS FOR SALE

LIVESTOCK FOR SALE



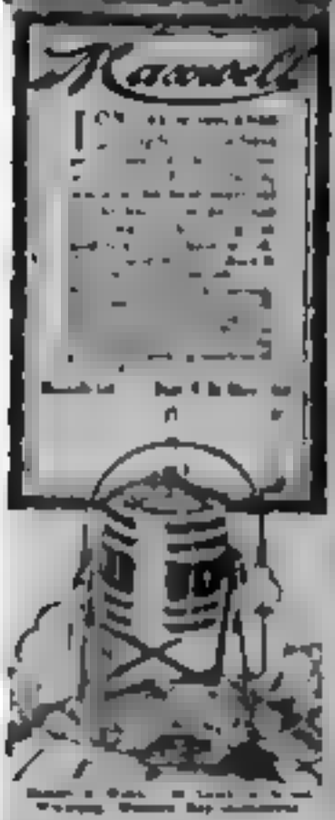
Registered Clydesdales For Sale

EGGS

WANTED

SHIP TO US!

Matthews Blackwell, Ltd.



ALADDIN Homes

Ready-Cut

Have Saved Money for Thousands

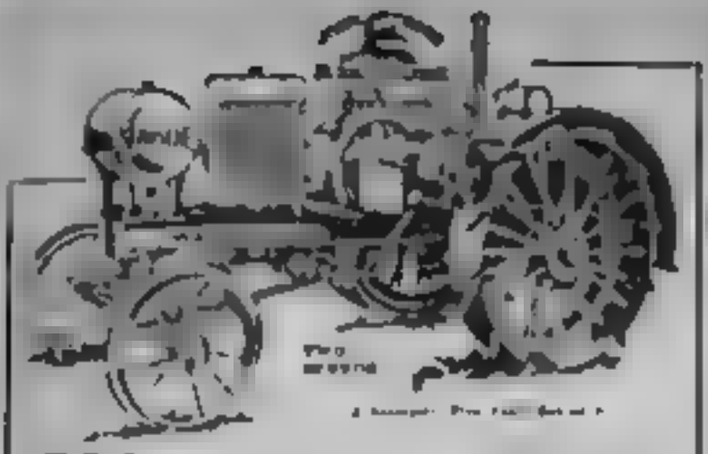
Canadian Aladdin Co. Limited

Field Crops

T

Seed Potatoes

It should be de
If potato from a h
ore valuable tha



Waterloo Boy
Original Kerosene Tractor

John Deere Plow Co. Limited

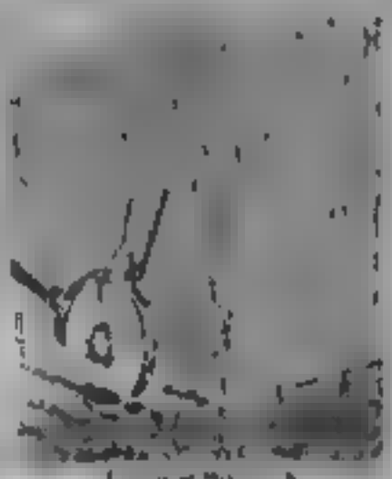
Are You Being Buried by Gopher Damage?

More Grain With This Great Aid

Kill-Em-Quick GOPHER POISON

Kill-Em-Quick Co., Ltd.

The Front Seed Delivery on Deering and McCormick Drills Makes Bigger Crops and a Better Grade of Grain



IN the ordinary drill the grain is delivered at the rear of the boot and in leaving the tube [illegible] with the grain tube stop and in some cases, the deflector. This causes a sprinkling which throws some of the kernels to the rear so far that the dirt falls into the furrow before the kernels reach the bottom, with the result, that such kernels are buried at various depths—all the way from on top to three inches deep—some half way up and some on the surface.

[illegible] the weather [illegible] depth [illegible]

[illegible] drills [illegible] to get [illegible] agent's place of business. See him or write the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

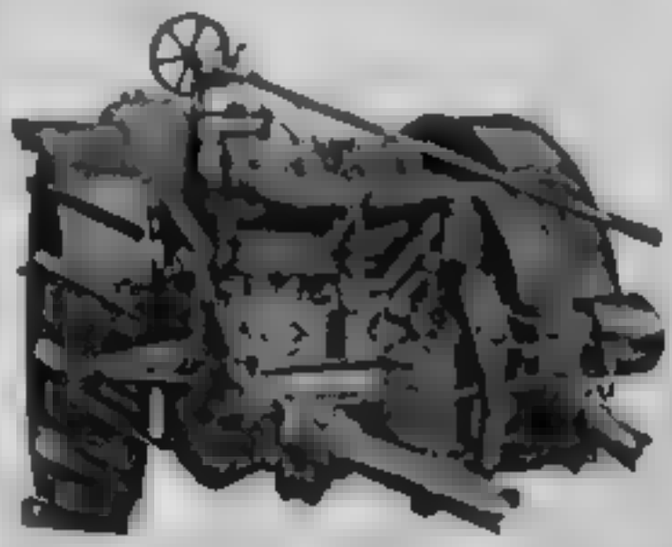
BRANCH HOUSES

WEST — EAST

Stinson Tractor

The Tractor Made for the West at Medicine Hat and sold at **American Prices**

18-36 H P



MARTIN & PHILLIPS

Sole Manufacturers and Distributors for Canada

MEDICINE HAT ALBERTA

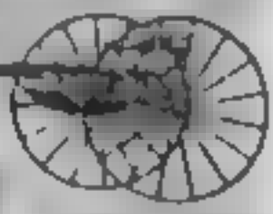
Hailed Out

Another Progressive Step for the Organized Farmer

Car and General Insurance Corporation

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS SECURITIES

U.G.G. Handy Road Carts

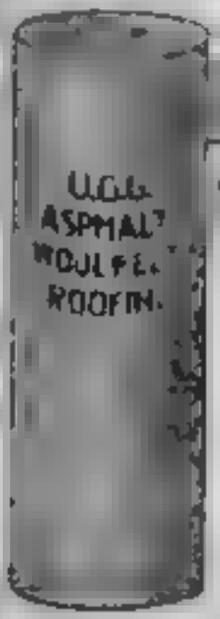


Painted Carmine

Are You Buying Your Building Material Right?

Lumber	Lime	Sheet Metal
Brick	Plaster	Barn Fittings
Doors and Windows	Cement	Builders' Hardware
Screens	Plumbing	Nails

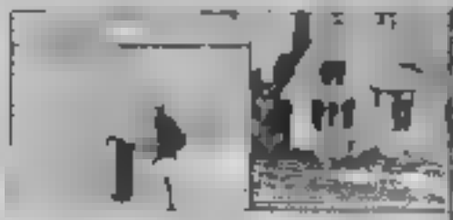
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS



U G G. Asphalt-Felt

Roofing

Homesteader Brand



U.G.G. Brands

Building Paper

Address Orders to U.G.G. Branch Nearest to Your Location

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

WINNIPEG
REGINA
SASKATOON
CALGARY
EDMONTON

Where Every Member Counts

Through Shareholders' Locals the Rights of Members are protected and their Energy employed

DID you ever own stock in [illegible]

Or in any other big company? Never mind let's suppose you did, so we can see what such companies are like.

Well then, as a stock holder did you think you counted? When you looked at the trains did you like to think you helped provide them? Did you hope that through your company you might be able to work for lower freight rates? Did you think it your duty to tell the management what they might do for your district?

Did you attend the annual meetings or did you think about the men who ought to go in as [illegible]

No, you did not.

You did none of these things because the small stockholder in the ordinary big company does not matter. He has the right to vote, but little good it does him. He might just as well have the right to vote for the mayor of Petrograd. He can't afford to go to the annual meeting and if he did go his vote would be swamped. Just because he has no use for it himself he probably signs his vote away by proxy and the present management use it to re-elect themselves.

"Give me something better" said the Organized Farmer. When he went into business he intended his company to be different from the commercial companies he knew.

There was no question of large or small stockholders, for no one was allowed to own more than a limit number of shares, and [illegible] equal vote and another thing to enable the member to exercise that right. Many members could not spare the time or afford the cost of coming to the annual meeting, and if all the members came no hall could hold them, nor any city find them room.

The Shareholders' Local was the solution.

The Grain Growers Grain Company, the first Western farmers' company to be formed could not make use of this idea from the first, because its shareholders were too scattered. But it was worked out in Alberta and Saskatchewan and when the Grain Growers Grain Company and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company were combined to form United Grain Growers Limited the new company was organized with Shareholders' Locals.

Instead of the whole body of shareholders meeting together each member attends the Shareholders' Local meeting. The 15,000 shareholders of the Company are organized into over 800 Locals. Each of these elects a delegate to the annual meeting or more [illegible] large enough. When the delegates so elected are assembled in annual meeting they are the supreme governing body of the company. Not even a director, unless he comes as a delegate from a Local has a vote in these meetings. They elect the directors, review the company's affairs and [illegible] the policy [illegible] quality as [illegible] general policy of the company and the service given in their locality. Their recommendations are forwarded to the General Office for consideration or are [illegible] up to the annual meeting in the [illegible]

Each Local elects a Local Board, with a chairman and a secretary to serve for a year. These Officers as well as all the members of [illegible] a voice in the company's affairs, and it enables each member to put his personal work and influence into the work of the Farmers' Company.

The Organized Farmer has thus kept his Company democratic [illegible] theory. That is why he has been able to develop it into such a useful instrument for the advancement of the farmer.

This is the Seventh of a series of articles about the Farmers' Movement published by United Grain Growers Limited

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

Seven Cents Per Word Per Week

HAY AND FEED

POTATOES

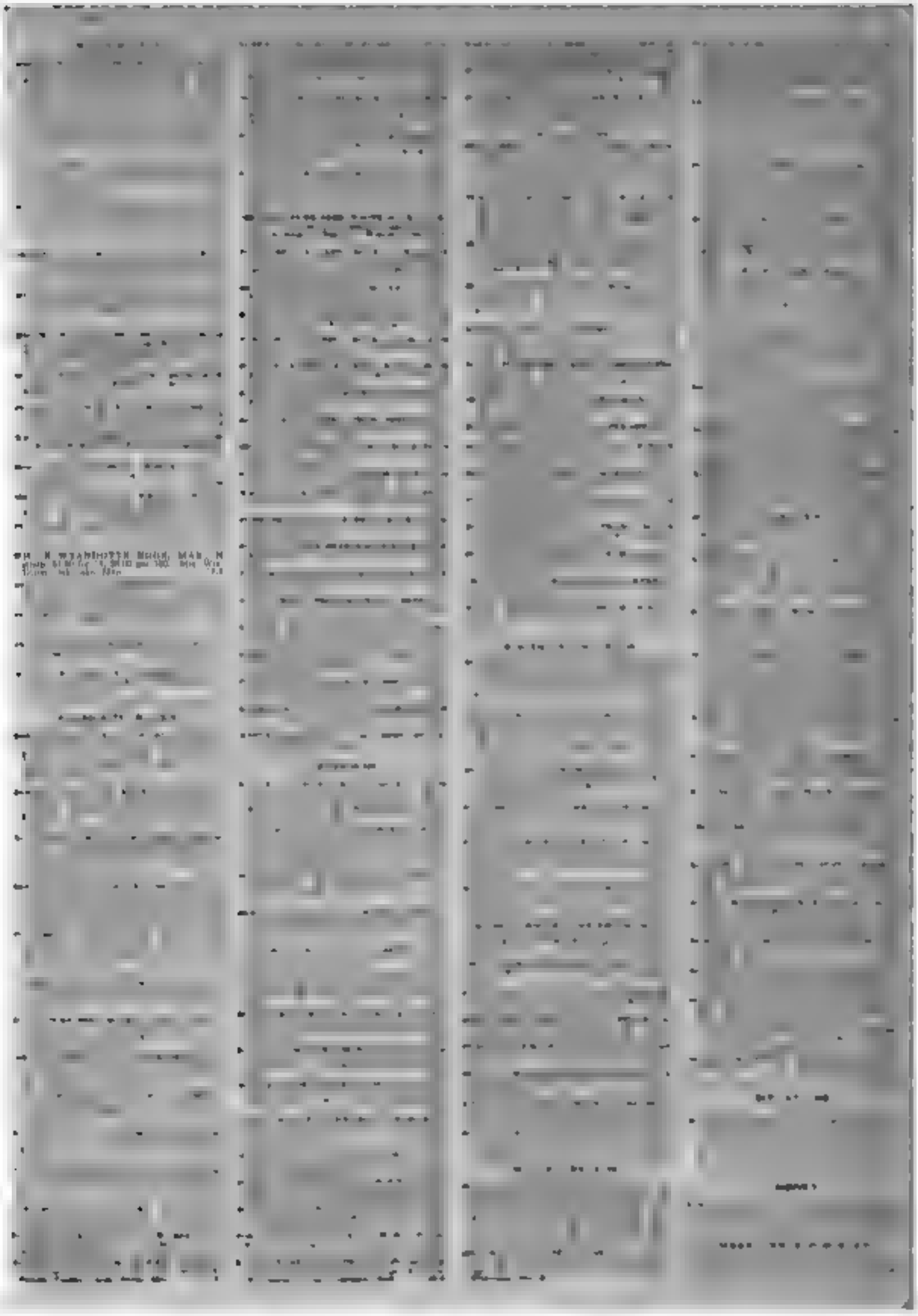
CATTLE

CATTLE

Let The Guide Sell Your Eggs For Hatching

Your instructions should reach Wednesday of the week preceding that you wish it—at a cent—payable in advance

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man.



THE
ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA

Victory Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD

Don't Feed Gophers

KITCHEN'S
WORK SHIRTS

Tires! Tires! Tires!
New Tires at a Big Reduction

BUY BY MAIL

Security Tire Sales Co.

THE
STANDARD BANK
OF CANADA

Main Office WINNIPEG

Started With $500 Now Has $35,000

It is reported that a Massachusetts man, starting in 1898 with only $500, has by systematic saving and compounding the interest and dividends built up his investment of $35,000.

Wherein does this man differ from the ordinary individual? Wherein is he better than the average man of his own kind? And do you think he is gifted with more than the average brains?

Is not the success which has rewarded his efforts due almost, if not entirely, to that one feature: Systematic Saving?

That is the kind of saving that counts.

That is the kind of saving that gives power.

That is the kind of saving that brings independence.

But such saving requires a plan, a definite, workable plan. Such a plan as we can offer you (a post card will bring it) at any time.

Your Systematic Investment provided it is in good bonds and stocks is our specialty.

With an over experience and we are used over the plan which will set you on the high road to financial independence.

J. M. Robinson & Sons

[illegible]

KELLIHER DISTRICT FARM LANDS

20,000 Acres of Wild Land For Sale

Black & Armstrong

Equitable Trust Company

EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY

The Weyburn Security Bank

Weyburn, Sask.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Money to Loan

UNION BANK OF CANADA

With Cash in the Bank you Can Buy to Advantage

Fires Break Out

and thieves break in. Don't risk the first, or invite the second by keeping money in the house.

Put it in The Merchants Bank, where it will be safe from loss—always available—and earn interest at highest current rates.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Largest Reserves in Canada

NORTHWESTERN LIFE

Osler, Hammond & Nanton

STOCKS AND BONDS, MORTGAGE LOANS, INSURANCE EFFECTED

Nanton Bldg., Winnipeg

CROWN LIFE

The Extra Death losses from the epidemic and the war in 1918 far outnumbered the Ordinary Death losses. But the Interest Income was increased to an amount sufficient to provide for ALL Death losses.

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO

How Much Does the West Pay?

Continued from Page 7

National Revenue Expenditure

[illegible]

MR. MARTIN: [illegible]

MR. ARCHER: [illegible]

MR. MARTIN: [illegible]

MR. ARCHER: [illegible]

MR. MARTIN: [illegible]

MR. ARCHER: [illegible]

[illegible]

The West Has Paid Its Way

[illegible]

Mason & Risch Pianos

are a beauty to eye and ear

They cost much less than you'd expect and are sold "From Factory to Home"

BARGAINS

Mason & Risch

Portage Avenue - Winnipeg

Victor Records by Mail

Bruneau & Co. Ltd.

ROYAL NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE

Custom Tanning

The Wheat City Tannery Ltd

BRANDON, Manitoba

WHEN IT RAINS

PALMER'S Summer Packs

BOB LONG OVERALLS

The Deeper Life

By Rev. S. G. Blond, D.D

Help the Y.M.C.A. Finish Its Work for the Soldiers

Help the "Y" Construct the Manhood that will Reconstruct Canada

A [illegible] we thank you. Your money has been well expended. We have rendered full account [illegible] sympathy and [illegible] soldiers during Demobilization [illegible]

For what purpose is the money required? We will tell you.

For Our Men Returning

[illegible]

For Canada's Manhood

The reconstruction program of the Y.M.C.A. includes the following most important developments:

[illegible]

Canadian
Y.M.C.A.
Red Triangle Campaign
[illegible]

[illegible] hospitals, garrisons and [illegible]

4. The establishment of the Red Triangle in [illegible] industrious, miners and other markets [illegible]

[illegible]

Y.W.C.A.

[illegible]

Please Note:

[illegible]

National Council, Young Men's Christian Associations of Canada

The Red Triangle Campaign is being conducted under the auspices of [illegible] Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., M.G.

[illegible]

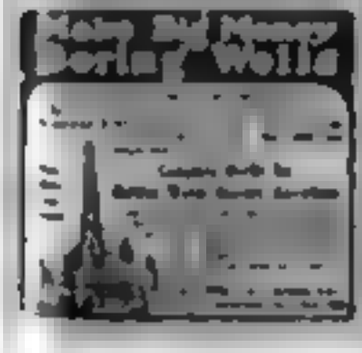
Great Canadians

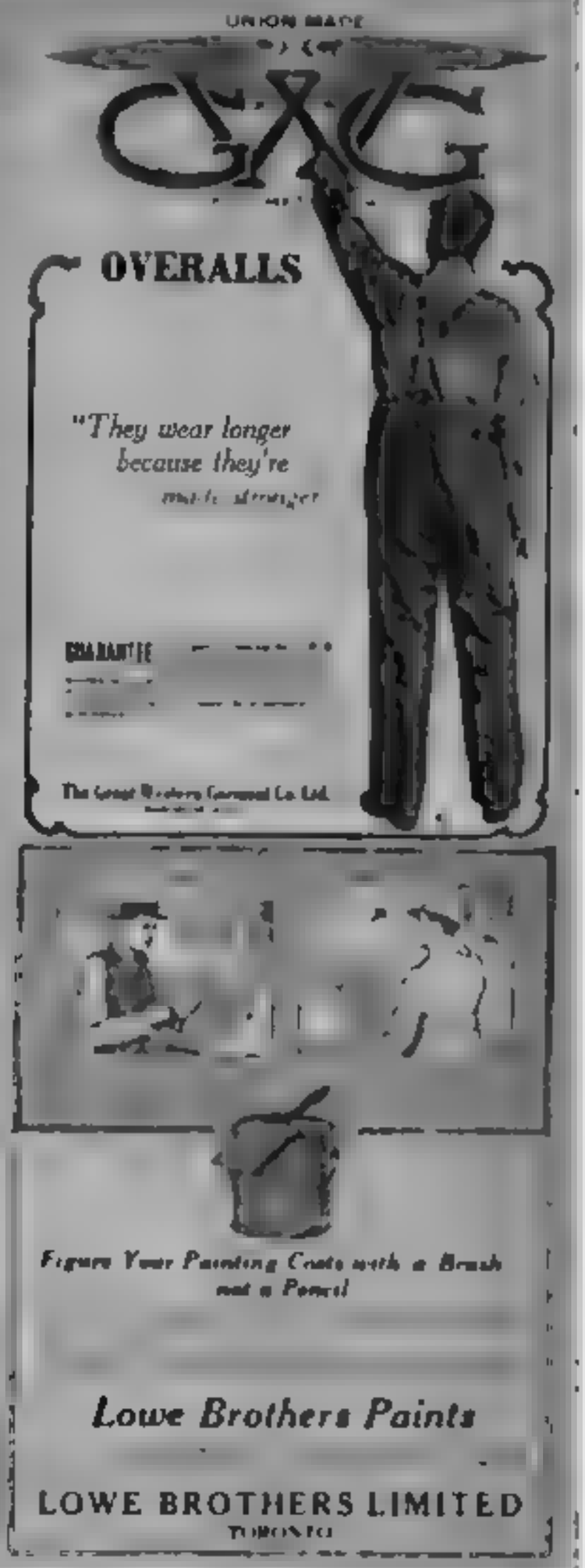
Sir Charles Tupper—The War Horse of Cumberland


"Metallic" Ceilings


Have Your Eyes
Examined
Strauss Limited


ROOFING




UNION MADE
GXG
OVERALLS
"They wear longer
because they're
GUARANTEE
Figure Your Painting Costs with a Brush
not a Pencil
Lowe Brothers Paints
LOWE BROTHERS LIMITED
TORONTO

The Countrywoman

A Back Woods Tragedy

Women of Canada

Our Leaders Institute

Organizing Themselves

Needs of Our Organization

Need for Dances

Novel Sleeves and Two-Color Combinations Are Predominating

New Effects Always Interesting

Children's Clothes

Farm Women's Clubs

Perfect results are certain when baking with Melrose Baking Powder. Its use always gives delicately light, whiter biscuit, flaky pastry, crisp scones, fine and even cakes. Use the genuine strength and purity of Melrose Baking Powder.

Sold by leading grocers.

W. L. McKinnon & Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Canada.

Use

Old Dutch Cleanser

for quick, thorough and hygienic cleaning in the Dairy and for all general housework in the farm home

Club Briefs

Don't Think of "Fence" or "Wire" Think of "IDEAL FENCE"!

THAT'S what you want, isn't it? An ideal fence. One that will be easy to put up, will stay put when it IS up and will last and last, because it is made of the best material.

[illegible] IS NOT all that you want [illegible] Ideal [illegible] money. [illegible] make [illegible] Should [illegible] with neighbors. [illegible] stepping on the [illegible] this [illegible] for wire for certain [illegible] [illegible] and backs. The wires [illegible] galvanized and [illegible] tension.

Do you wonder such a fence [illegible] for so cost? Do you wonder we can [illegible] Answer? And, best of all, it costs no more. Why not have it? Write to-day for Catalogue.

Made in Canada

Ideal Fence

IDEAL FENCE & SPRING CO., OF CANADA
WINNIPEG MANITOBA LIMITED

Young Canada Club

By Oscar Patton

The Patrons Prepare for Spring

I [illegible]

A Winter Adventure

The Patrons Prepare for Spring

Who Will Write?

[illegible]

Hon. J. A. Calder on Tariff

Grande Prairie Needs Railway

Agriculture in the Holy Land

As Seen by Sergeant-Major W. H. Roberts, a Canadian Veteran of the War against the Turk

A Wine-press in Ancient Jewish Time

Primitive Ploughing in Palestine

An Ancient Blacksmithy

In mind a pre
crooked stick

A Peasant with Things in Possession

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, April 28, 1919.

OATS—There have been substantial gains in prices of all coarse grains, and since a week ago Winnipeg May futures have advanced 4½ cents per bushel. The strength is outstanding in American markets, where grains and provisions are all steadily working higher. Corn loans in the aggregate and reports state that the surplus supplies are being rapidly absorbed. They are making some purchases in the Argentine, but the transportation problem is a big obstacle to business. So far there is no improvement in demand for our oats, and all available tonnage at the head of the lakes is being used for wheat and some small shipments of barley.

BARLEY. The price of barley has advanced 6½ cents during the week, following strength in other grains. There have been some sales by exporters, but of small lots only. American maltsters have been active buyers of their barley, and indications are that they will continue to take the offerings.

FLAX has advanced 20½ cents. There is a very good demand for the seed, and supplies are small. The shipping conditions in the Argentine continue to be very bad, and labor conditions there are such that the acreage this year is likely to be much reduced.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	April 21	22	23	24	25	26	Week ago	Year ago
Oats—								
May	73½	74½	73½	73½	70½	72½	74	56½
July	77½	78½	76½	77½	75½	78½	75½	56½
Barley—								
May	107½	108½	103½	107½	108½	109½	104½	
July	108½	107½	106½	108½	110½	111½	107	
Flax—								
May	374½	382	380½	380	380½	380	370	303½
July	380	375½	368½	380½	380	380½	360½	298

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movements of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, April 23, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	1,912	29,854	873,098
"	Oats	11,765	91,140	942,091
"	Barley	7,687	11,860	170,412
"	Flax			1,579
Calgary	Wheat	1,091	59,987	880,124
"	Oats	1,779	60,067	687,339
"	Barley		2,596	122,065
"	Flax		10	900
"	Rye		3,183	18,796
Moose Jaw	Wheat	91	152,230	745,854
"	Oats	21,001	19,107	463,702
"	Barley			62,003
"	Flax	10		6,870
"	Rye			1,793

THE GRAIN TRADE

Minneapolis, April 24

CORN—Offerings light and demand good, prices 1 to 2 cents higher. No. 3 yellow closed at $1.45 to $1.55; No. 3 white and No. 3 mixed, $1.44 to $1.55.

OATS—By with futures, No. 3 whites selling at May price to 1 cent over, mostly at a premium. No. 3 white closed at 69 to 70 cents. No. 4 white oats at 64½ to 68 cents.

RYE—Demand good. No. 2 1½ to 2 cents over May. No. 2 rye closed at $1.78 to $1.79½.

BARLEY—Market 3 to 4 cents higher on active general demand. Prices closed at $1.07 to $1.11.

FLAXSEED—Steady to firm. No. 1 spot Duluth May price to 2 cents under. No. 1 seed closed at $3.98 to $4.00 on spot and to arrive.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

Union Grain Growers Limited, Livestock Department Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., reports receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, for the week ending Saturday, April 26, 1919, as follows:—

Cattle, 1,860; calves, 418; hogs, 4,930; sheep, 84.

With the country roads in bad shape, and spring work on the land commencing, the run to yardings has been somewhat light. All prices are looking firm at last week's quotations, with very few cattle arriving in good enough shape to bring over $15.00. Odd ones, however, lots sufficient finish to bring $15.50 and $16.00. Stockers and feeders are in good demand with western buyers bidding keenly on the heavier kinds. We would again draw our shippers' attention to the need of getting health certificates, same to be attached to shipping bill, so that stock can be offered in southern markets. The big market continued firm all week at $20.50 going to $21.00 for steers on Wednesday. The embargo on shipping light hogs to country points still continues, but we are informed that there are prospects of the pens being thoroughly disinfected within the next two weeks, when it should then be possible to ship stocker hogs back to the country again. We take pleasure in announcing to our shippers that in order to improve our service we now have a night man on duty to look after all stock shipments consigned to United Grain Growers, arriving during the night at the Union Stock Yards. This has been found necessary owing to the growth of our business, and the great number of shipments arriving through the night that demand attention.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:—

Butcher Bulls

Extra choice steers	$13.00 to $15.50
Choice heavy steers	11.50 to 12.50
Medium to good steers	10.00 to 11.00
Fair to medium steers	9.00 to 10.00
Common to fair steers	8.00 to 9.00
Choice fat heifers	9.00 to 12.00
Good to choice cows	9.00 to 10.50
Fair to good cows	7.00 to 8.00
Canner and cutter cows	4.50 to 5.00
Best fat cows	7.50 to 8.00
Canner and cutter cows	4.00 to 7.50
Fat western bulls	8.00 to 8.50
Bologna bulls	6.00 to 7.00
Fat heifers	12.00 to 14.00
Sheep	9.00 to 10.00
Veal calves	9.50 to 13.00

Stockers and Feeders

Choice weighty good colored feeders ..... $10.00 to $10.50
Common to good stockers and feeders ..... 9.00 to 10.00
Best milkers and springers ..... $5.00 to $10.00
Fair milkers and springers ..... 50.00 to 75.00

Hogs

Selects fat and watered	$ 21.00
Straight hogs	$21.00 to 21.50
Light hogs	19.00 to 19.50
Sows	10.00 to 15.00
Stags	7.50 to 12.00
Boars	4.00 to 9.00

Dehorned cattle look better, feed better and sell better.

CALGARY

April 21, 1919.—United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department report last week's receipts as follows:—

Horses 492; cattle, 1,015; hogs, 1,497; sheep, 111.

With the receipts of good beef cattle very light and the local buyer offering keen competition to the packers, the beef market showed considerable improvement over the previous week, and the top of the market on choice grain-fed steers was fully a dollar higher. We sold one load of 1,105-pound steers for the C.P.R. demonstration farm, at Strathmore, at $15.75, and a load of heifers consigned to Burns at the same place, while other good steers brought $14 to to $15.65.

With the season of the year at hand when good, fat cattle are scarce, it will pay any feeder to make close enquiry of market conditions before disposing of his cattle. Every one who has gone to the heavy expense of feeding cattle for spring beef wants to obtain the highest possible remuneration for his trouble and labor, and the way to attain this result is to consign your livestock to the central market for sale.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:—

Good steers	$14.50 to $15.00
Medium to good steers	13.00 to 14.00
Lighter steers	11.50 to 12.50
Good fat cows and heifers	13.25 to 13.75
Medium cows	11.00 to 12.00
Common rough cows	7.50 to 8.50
Extra choice heavy bulls	8.50 to 9.00
Common bologna bulls	6.50 to 7.00
Canners	5.50 to 6.00
Cutters	6.00 to 6.50
Heavy stocker steers	9.50 to 10.50
Two-year-old heifers	9.00 to 9.50
Stock cows	6.00 to 7.00
Yearlings	10.00 to 12.00
Veal	8.50 to 12.00

Hogs

Hogs opened strong Monday's and Tuesday's offerings brought 21 cents. Wednesday, $21.50. Thursday we refused $21.00 and held on till Friday, when our asking was justified, as we realized $21.85 for all kinds on that day.

Sheep

There were very few fat sheep moving. We sold a few fat wethers at $11.50, while lambs would reach 15 cents and good fat ewes, $10.00 to $10.50.

FIXED SELLING PRICES

	1C	2C	3C	4C	5C	6C	TH	TS	TB
Fixed price	22½	22½	21½	21½	19½	19½	17½	17½	16½
Last sale	21½	21½	21½	20½	19½	18½	17½	17½	16½

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, April 21 to April 26 inclusive

Date	Wheat Fwd	OATS 2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	BARLEY 3 CW	4 CW	Rej	Fd	FLAX 1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
April 21	170	74½	73½	72½	72½	67½	106½	102½	97½	95	377½	365½	362½	170
22	170	74½	73½	72½	72½	67½	106½	102½	97½	95	385	377	369	169
23	170	74½	73½	72½	72½	67½	106½	102½	97½	95	393½	385½	375½	170
24	170	74½	73½	72½	72½	67½	106½	102½	97½	95½	397	386	377	171
25	170	74½	73½	72½	72½	67½	106½	102½	97½	95½	392½	385½	...	171
26	177	76½	75½	73½	73½	68½	110½	106½	97½	97½	402	393	...	175
Week ago	175½	73½	70½	70½	68½	63½	104½	99½	92½	92½	372	365	350	165
Year ago	177	60½	57½	57½	54½	51½	152	146	133	133	300½	285½	257	

EDMONTON

Edmonton, Alberta, April 25, 1919.—United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department reports this week's receipts as follows:—

Cattle, 344; hogs, 319; sheep, 14.

Cattle receipts were again light this week, and prices were practically unchanged. There is a very good demand for all classes of feeder steers, and the prices are, if anything, a little stronger. There are very few beef cattle in the yards this week, and all quotations are the same as last.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices:—

Heavy export steers	$13.00 to $14.00
Choice fat steers	11.00 to 12.00
Good butcher steers	10.00 to 11.00
Medium and stocker steers	8.00 to 10.00
Choice cows and heifers	9.50 to 10.00
Good butcher cows	7.00 to 8.00
Medium and stocker cows	5.50 to 7.00
Canners and cutters	4.00 to 5.50
Bulls	5.00 to 7.00
Oxen	5.00 to 8.00
Veal calves	8.00 to 10.00

Hogs

There was a strong demand for hogs, which sold at 21 cents until Thursday, when we sold ours for 22 cents. Friday's hogs sold at 21½ cents.

Sheep

There are no sheep on the market, and quotations are the same as last week.

WESTERN POULTRY MARKETS

Winnipeg

EGGS—The demand from the eastern provinces is holding this market very firm in face of increased receipts. The trade are paying 42 to 43½ cents delivered for current receipts, and these are jobbing at 43 to 44 cents and retailing 45 to 50 cents. Two cars are reported rolling Montreal. The movement into storage is very light.

POULTRY—Market unchanged.

Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw

EGGS—Although receipts are still increasing, the market in Saskatchewan last week advanced one cent, dealers paying 42 to 43 cents to country merchants. The surplus is being gathered in for shipment East, a few smaller shipments are also moving to the Pacific coast.

POULTRY—Movement of poultry is practically nil.

Edmonton

EGGS—The market is firm with most firms quoting $12.25 to $12.40 per case f.o.b., cases included. These are jobbing at $12.50 to $12.60 per case. The retail price still holds at 55 cents for specials and extras.

POULTRY—There is very little movement, a few frozen fowl jobbing at 30 cents and chicken 35 cents.

Calgary

EGGS—Receipts during the past week have increased considerably over the previous week, but the demand has been heavy, and a comparatively small percentage has gone into storage. Packers are paying $12.45 per case delivered, less off. There has been a considerable movement in small lots from prairie points to British Columbia.

POULTRY—Storage stocks are moving out steadily at increased prices.

EXPORT

EGGS—It was reported at the beginning of the week that ocean space for eggs had become unobtainable, but it appears that this situation is only temporary, due to some ships having to go into dry dock for repairs. Business is still offering from Great Britain, and further sales have been made recently, some for May shipment. About 4,000 cases boiled seaboard last week.

From the United States reports state there continues to be a good demand for export. It is said sales have been made for October shipment at prices that show a profit over present cost after adding carrying charges to that time.

POULTRY—Spare for labor more care of frozen poultry was secured during the week for export to Great Britain, and it is understood three have already gone forward.

Agriculture in the Holy Land

Continued from Page 34

Another exception to the Arab farms in this south country is the several Jewish villages, settled by French and German Jews usually being fostered by the Rothschilds. These villages may not be conspicuous for their cleanliness but as we saw them after the ravages of war had done its worst it would be well to be charitable, and there were evidences of a much more civilized form of agriculture than that employed by natives. In one French-Jewish village, six miles from the coast, where the synagogue had been used by the Turk as a machine-gun post, we noticed a Deering mower and rake, a McCormick reaper and several other machines so common to this country.

The only self-binder I saw in Palestine was a five-foot Massey-Harris, owned by the Jewish Agricultural Farm, situated two miles east of Jaffa.

At this place much improved machinery from this side is doing duty, McCormick, Deering and Massey-Harris being amongst the familiar names I saw.

A Marshall tractor had been used by the Turk to haul one of his big guns at Gaza, and after capture we removed it for repairs to Gaza's Headquarters, Tractor Park, a sight to sadden the heart of any true mechanic. Bullet holes had perforated the radiator until it would do splendid duty as an ash sifter, and before the war, rumor said, it had helped plow many acres of Holy Land with a ten-furrow Cockshutt gang plow.

This was near Gaza, and to the best of my knowledge the plow is yet there. We left two tanks up there during the fight, so perhaps the plow may do duty again.

There are instances of the growing demand by the Jewish settler for the best agricultural machinery, and when one considers that almost every irrigation well in the country is operated by a gasoline engine either attached direct to a pump or turning an old-fashioned design bucket arrangement, it is to wonder why progress has been so slow in other respects.

Some Jewish villages have their own grinding mill, and flour of a sort is produced just for the population, usually about 300 souls. We were able to purchase some really good bread at these villages during the advance to Jerusalem, a welcome change from biscuits, until army orders forbid the practice. Food had become scarce, and the Jews, with scarcely a thought for the morrow, was cheerfully sharing up all some a loaf to all comers.

In the Jaffa district, oranges are the chief concern to agriculturists, and, as before stated, some splendid scientifi-

ually designed groves are producing tremendous crops of the finest oranges we ever tasted. From these trees can be plucked fruit in every stage of growth from blossom to ripe, all growing at the same time and on the same tree. This is most wonderful to one used to the steady seasons, a season for everything, with no variation from one year to another.

During the advance, each regiment claimed a grove for its own, leaving a guard, and periodically despatched the company transport to gather a load for the men. They were a welcome addition to the scale of rations, and once the stomach became accustomed to the acid it was possible to eat more than would seem good for most people here at home. To the camps situated south, and out of ready reach of Jaffa, Arabs carried loads of fruit by camel and donkey, and all were picked up readily after a little barter. And so this wonderful crop of beautiful oranges, intended for the ready world's market, became a gift on the Palestine market, right through the war, and until shipping becomes normal, giving them to Europe under the old name Jaffa oranges.

Honey and Garden Truck

On the agricultural farm already noted we camped for some weeks, pitching bivouacs and tents in a grove of Eucalyptus trees, a little east of the farm buildings. I have pleasant memories of this camp, for most of our leisure hours were spent in traversing the lanes lined with beautiful trees and foliage up towards the farm. The first interesting spectacle was a great number of bee-hives and a great deal of honey is raised by the students and sold usually for export. I had the good fortune to be able to carry away about two pounds of delicious sweetness along with much garden produce for use of the camp. This is grown on a garden of about five acres and everything known to gardeners seems to have root. Bed cabbage with peas, beans, tremendous heads of lettuce, radish and other garden delicacies went to swell the fare on our mess table for the first time in many months.

A Jewish Agricultural College

Leaving the garden we face the farm synagogue, a peculiarly built house right in the centre of the many low sheds and outbuildings. These comprise implement sheds, carpenters and blacksmith shops, produce store, winery and all the many buildings housing their individual departments of field and animal husbandry, and situated east of these lies the beautiful grove of trees which are from every tropical temperate country in the world, long avenues of acacia, bamboo from Japan, native palm trees in profusion in all their white naked beauty crowned by glorious heads. With all this is the aroma from orange blossoms intermingled with that of wild flowers of every variety and beauty.

In this garden of Eden, planted by modern Jewry, for the education of these young men, sit spectacled students quietly reading and studying. It is one spot in Palestine of today which shows me feel the possibilities nature has in store, so long withheld by a Providence all wise in whatever provision has been made for its future. This future will no doubt decide the eyes of the world, and we may in truth, look to the East for the realization of God's promise to Israel to bring them to a land of milk and honey.

Our Ottawa Letter

Possibility of Further Postponement of Budget—Special Committee Lambastes Titles—Western Railway Charters Debated—By The Guide Correspondent

OTTAWA, April 11.—The first parliamentary week following the Easter holiday failed to produce any exciting developments at the capital. It is a little bit too soon to expect them. The majority of western members who went to their prairie constituencies to find out if the low tariff wind is still blowing strong will not be back in their places in the house until the beginning of next week. The few who have returned aver that the western breezes still blow vigorously from the free trade quarters, and that they have been unable to discover any legitimate reasons for weakening in their demands for tariff concessions. The full delegation from the West will report early next week when there is certain to be another caucus of members from the other side of the great lakes. At this caucus it is believed that their referible minimum of tariff concessions necessary to hold the western members in line for the present session will be decided upon. There is talk of another full unionist caucus on the tariff, probably on Thursday, May 1. That the situation is still far from being settled is indicated by the attitude of Sir Thomas White in the house this afternoon when asked by Mr. Lemieux to tell the house when the budget would be brought down. Mr. Lemieux referred to "the unrest due to the high cost of living" as one reason why Sir Thomas should make his annual financial and fiscal statement.

Sir Thomas was disposed to treat this suggestion as a bit of humor, and indicated that it would be about the middle of May before his all-important announcements are made. It is known that Sir Thomas, a few weeks ago, confidently expected to make the budget speech before the end of April and the delay suggests the possibility of even another postponement if the difficulties surrounding this resolution refused to be smoothed out.

As predicted in this letter, a special committee, named by the government, to make recommendations to the house on the matter of titles will speak in no uncertain manner on the subject. This was clearly indicated at the initial meeting of the committee today when it was decided to report in favor of wiping out hereditary titles in Canada when present holders of such distinctions pass away. The committee will make its full report at the next sitting, and it can be confidently anticipated that it will report just as emphatically in favor of request being made to His Majesty to dispense in future with the granting of titular distinctions to Canadians. There may be a reservation in favor of men who have rendered meritorious service in connection with the war, more particularly as many military men have already received honors.

A. B. McMaster, liberal member for Brome, was strongly of the opinion that this consideration should not prevail because it would mean the building up in Canada of a military aristocracy. The honors, he pointed out, would all go to the officers of high rank and those of lower rank and file of the army would get no recognition.

Dr. Whidden, of Brandon, dealt with the resolution from the standpoint of the undesirable social distinctions created by the titles, more particularly amongst the female sex. He thought it desirable that all this sort of thing should be wiped out. The committee were disposed to agree with Mr. Fielding to the effect that the great majority of people would be well satisfied if "profs" titles were abolished. Few people object, he said, to a man putting a few letters after his name, but they do not want any more "sirs" or "barons" in Canada. W. F. Nicol, who was named chairman of the committee made the significant observation that the prime minister is anxious to have the committee make its report at an early date. This is a probable indication that Sir Robert Borden desires to discuss the recommendations of the committee with the imperial authorities before he returns to Canada.

Race-track Betting Bill Banned

A definite announcement of the order-in-council prohibiting race-track betting will not be rescinded was forthcoming in the house this afternoon. Sir Thomas White, who made the official statement, said that on account of complaints as to abuses that had grown up on Canadian race courses previous to the cessation of racing and enquiry will be held before the government takes action. In regard to prohibition a semi-official intimation was forthcoming today that the federal order-in-council is likely to be modified in such a manner as to conform to provincial laws as established by referendum or otherwise. For instance, the manufacture of beer and light wines will be allowed in the province of Quebec, which recently declared in favor of the sale of these beverages.

Progress on Railway Bill

The house has wrestled hard and long this week with the government's bill to incorporate the Canadian National Railway Company. The bill will bring into being a board of directors who will operate the government's systems of railways. The opposition had many amendments to offer, the majority of which were voted down or otherwise disposed of. A breeze occurred when F. Cahill, liberal member for Pontiac, avowed that despite government ownership of the Canadian Northern "the same old gang" is in control of that system. His statement was based on the fact that the directorate of the road includes Alexander McKenzie, of the Northern Construction Company and Mr. Mann, a nephew of Donald Mann, who is associated with him in that company.

Hon. Arthur Meighen declared that Mr. Mann was not a relative of Sir Wm. McKenzie's, but Mr. Cahill and other opposition members declined to be satisfied with this explanation. They asserted with a considerable degree of vehemence that the Canadian Northern Construction Company, which built west of the C.N.R. lines, was the old Mr. Kenzie and Mann crowd. They declared that the Hanna, Mitchell and Wood were likewise old C.N.R. men, and that they were in full control of the situation.

A. B. McMaster, of Brome, came forward with the somewhat unique resolution that board of directors for the new company, which is being railed into being, should be nominated by the government and the opposition on a 60 and 40 per cent. basis, but the government would not listen to the proposal. It was argued that this would put the government railway right into politics instead of getting away from such a baneful influence. Hon. W. S. Fielding, in supporting the attitude of the government, stated that it would be unwise to recognize the party system in the manner proposed by Mr. McMaster.

Sir Thomas White explained that the government was trying to get away from direct operation of government railways by the minister of railways. The directors to be named would not be subjected to immediate interference by the government. It was quite impossible, he thought, to conceive of a system which would recognize party control of government railways because the government and the government alone is responsible to the people for their honest and efficient administration.

Renewal of Western R. R. Charters

The debate on the bill tonight assumed the aspects of an old fashioned party fight when Sir Thomas White accused the liberals of being enemies of public ownership because of their persistent criticism. He expressed the conviction that there was a whole lot more real liberalism to the right than to the left of the speaker. The particular clause under discussion at the time was one renewing 44 western C.N.R. charters, and the opposition, supported by Mr. Mackie, East Edmonton, thought that this should not be done. Mr. Lemieux predicted an orgy of railway construction in the West that would land the country in such financial difficulties that it would mean practical ruin.

On the government side it was argued that it was necessary to revive these charters, and that the government must build up a system which could successfully hold its own with the C.P.R. Opposition members protested in most cases that they were not opposed to public ownership even if they did object to many provisions of bill, and W. D. Euler, North Waterloo, stated that he favored the taking over of the C.P.R. by the government.

Jacques Bureau made the assertion that McKenzie and Mann are owners of the land along the lines it is proposed to construct. Hon. J. D. Reid said the government did not know who owns the land but steps would be taken to find out. Finally the government agreed to let the clause which had been the cause of so much trouble, stand over.

A Call for Greater Production

Great Britain's Need is Canada's Opportunity—Egg and Poultry Export Demand is Unlimited—230,000 Dozen Canadian Eggs were Moved for Export March 12th to 31st—Business was Offering for as Many Cases but Supply was not Available.

Aim for 100 Laying Hens on Every Canadian Farm

Pure breeds of laying strains—eggs and meat are the Poultry Producer's objective.

Remove non-producers—do not have any boarders—consult the Government Officers on Flock Improvement Methods.

Only early hatches will give maximum profits—winter eggs give greatest cash returns—have pullets laying in November.

Destroy all unhealthy birds. Disease spreads rapidly, causing heavy loss. Keep houses sanitary. Prevention is the best cure.

Uniform methods are essential. Hens are creatures of habit. Help them to get the laying habit—it will pay you.

Canada is good for poultry. No country in the world is better able to produce eggs and poultry. Climatic conditions are ideal.

Every farm should have 100 laying hens—75,000,000 hens for Canada. This is a possibility and also a probability if you do your share.

Volume, Quality and Co-operation

Market regularly and frequently—Do not hold eggs; they deteriorate rapidly; bad eggs have no place on the market.

A dirty egg case and dirty fillers cause heavy losses. Quality always commands a premium.

Remove male birds after the breeding season; fertile eggs incubate in the sun's heat.

Keep eggs in dry, cool place. Exposure to heat and contaminating odors should be avoided.

Eat the very small eggs on the farm. Weight is a determining factor in grading.

Train the children to handle the poultry flock and you will have solved the labour problem. Co-operate with other producers in your locality. Volume, quality, and co-operation with standardization and advertising will help the hen to pay our war debt.

Produce Economically through Flock Improvement

Export Shipments are Protected by Government Inspection

Free Literature

The Department of Agriculture has information for free distribution on all phases of eggs and poultry production and marketing. Candling appliances are also available. Copies of the Egg Regulations under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act may be had upon application. Write for these free publications—the service is yours—make use of it.

Markets Intelligence

Daily and Weekly Egg and Poultry Markets Reports are issued by the Poultry Division of the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa. These are distributed free on application. A tri-weekly market report service is available in the Western provinces, Winnipeg being the distributing point for Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and Edmonton for Alberta and British Columbia. These reports cover prices prevailing at the large market centres.

Live Stock Branch

Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture

OTTAWA CANADA

Threshing 400 bushels of wheat in three hours with a Sawyer-Massey 11-20 Kerosene-Burning Tractor. Photo taken at Windthorst, Sask.

Pulling 6 plows with a Sawyer-Massey 20-40 Kerosene-Burning Tractor, near Brandon, Man.

READ THIS LETTER FROM AN OWNER

Maple Creek, Sask., December 2nd, 1918.

Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd.,
Regina, Sask.

Sirs:—Thinking it would be of some interest to you to know what success I have had with my 11-22 Sawyer-Massey engine which I bought in March, 1918, might say it is to a close by itself. It is simply a perfect kerosene burner, and the beauty of it is that it burns kerosene without taking any water. I plowed for eighteen hours without stopping the motor, and after I stopped, the water was but hot and my engine was never to a bad yet. If anyone asks how that I'm from Missouri.

The engine is pulling a three-bottom, fourteen-inch John Deere Gang with ease and she is surely an easy starter and the smoothest running engine I have ever seen, having practically no vibration. I plowed 220 acres with 600 gallons of kerosene at 24c per gallon, 6 gallons of gasoline at 30c per gallon, and 12 gallons of lubricating oil at 75c per gallon; so you can figure out for yourself what it cost me per acre.

If I had to buy another engine it would be a Sawyer-Massey. If anyone is interested in buy a tractor, he will not make a mistake in placing his order with the Sawyer-Massey. In the first place we are getting the best engine made and are patronizing our home industry, which we as Canadians should be proud to do. Do not let us send our money to the United States as long as we can get just as good, or better, goods at home.

Respectfully yours,
(Sgd.) F. G. STOCKER.

Request for Free Information Coupon (Mail to Nearest Sawyer-Massey Branch).

Kindly place my name on your mailing list to receive free 1919 Literature, covering the Machinery which I have marked with an X below.

- ____ 11-22 Kerosene-Burning Tractors
- ____ 17-34 Kerosene-Burning Tractors
- ____ 20-40 and 25-50 Kerosene-Burning Tractors
- ____ Steam Engines
- ____ Individual Threshers
- ____ Large Custom Threshers
- ____ Combination Threshers
- ____ Road Machinery

Name .....

Address .....

Date .....

For Your Work

Mr. Grain Grower:

YOU SAID you wanted a Kerosene Tractor, not only to plow, harrow and put in your crops, but one that had sufficient speed to pull binders and be suitable for freighting on the road, and for general farm work. It must be a steady threshing power and be a tractor that you could run and look after yourself, and that would last.

WE OFFER YOU a Kerosene-Burning Tractor, built in Canada, specially to do all of the above work. The power is flexible. Two-speed gearing allows you to instantly change the tractor from a slow powerful puller for plowing and heavy work to a fast hauler for pulling binders, harrows, and doing general work. In the belt it is a wonder, a four-cylinder motor furnishing a steady stream of power with no more vibration than an automobile.

We manufacture these tractors in four sizes: 11-22, 17-34, 20-40 and 25-50 horse-power. All are of the same general appearance and design, four steel road wheels with traction drive to both rear wheels, two-speed gearing, spring-mounted radiator with brass tubes, high tension ignition with impulse starter, no batteries. All are conservatively rated and have ample reserve power.

Let the Sawyer-Massey Tractor do your work. Get in touch with our Local Agent in your Town, or fill out the coupon below for free literature covering the 1919 Model Sawyer-Massey Tractors.

THRESHERS: We manufacture Grain Threshers in sizes ranging from 22-inch to 40-inch cylinders, and the only Combination Threshers having 6 wheels and a 4-cylinder kerosene-burning motor. Remember in dealing with Sawyer-Massey Company, Limited, you are doing business with a strictly Canadian Firm established in 1856, and who has earned an enviable reputation for building honest, serviceable goods, and for dealing fairly and squarely with their customers.

FILL OUT THE COUPON AND MAIL TO YOUR NEAREST SAWYER-MASSEY BRANCH HOUSE

Sawyer-Massey Co. Limited

Head Office and Factory, HAMILTON, ONT.

Branch Offices and Warehouses:
WINNIPEG, Man., SASKATOON, Sask., REGINA, Sask., CALGARY, Alta.